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September 4, 1961

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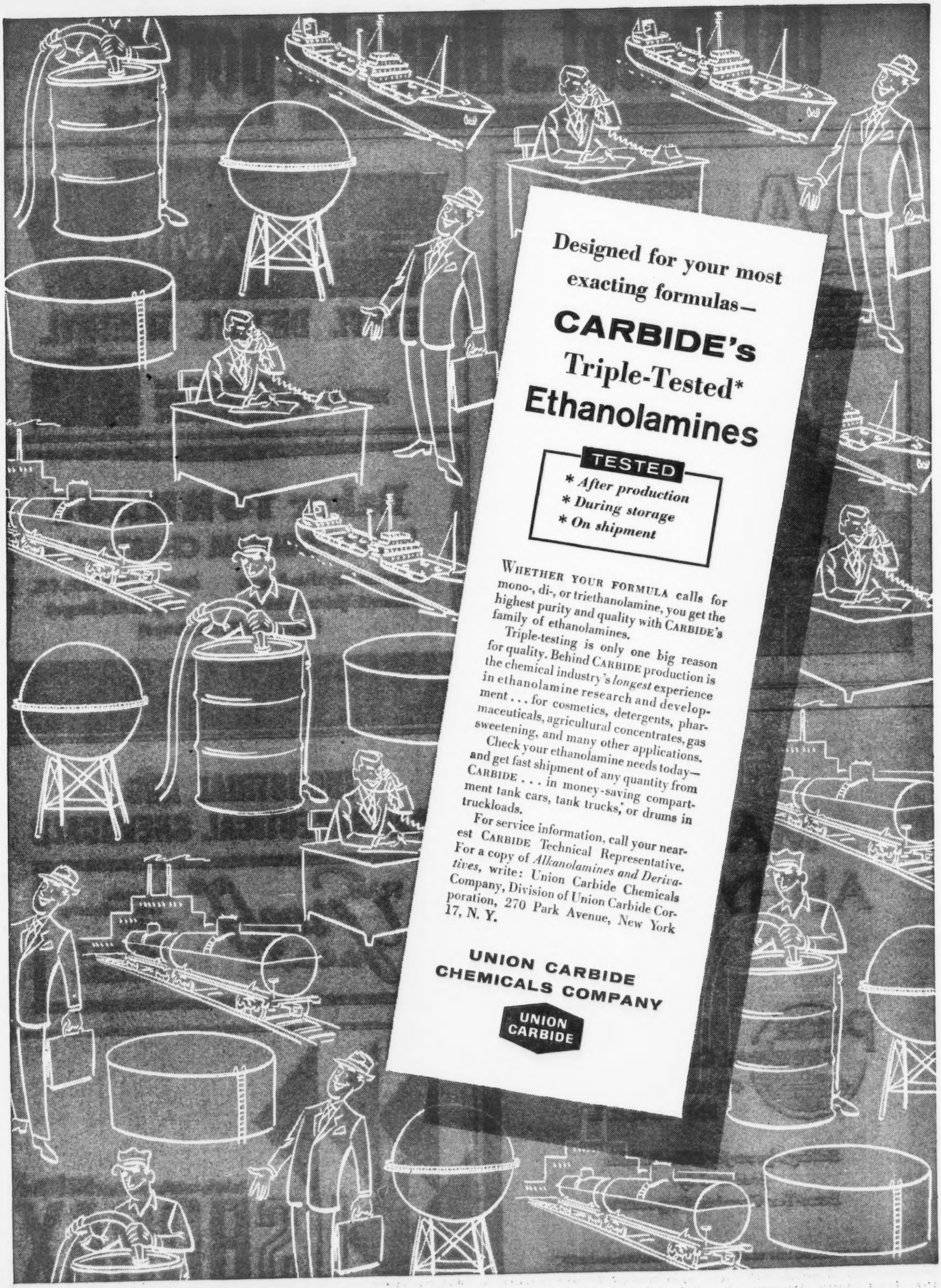
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 180 No. 10 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. September 4, 1961

Soviets Stressing LPG's

Ethylene and propylene are being given top priority by the USSR in its current seven-year plan for petrochemical industry development. Output of the two basic building blocks from liquefied gases is being stepped up.

According to *Current Review of the Soviet Technical Press*, work is being increased all along the line from laboratory to production facilities in order to boost output.

Right now, the Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products is studying the suitability of various low-octane gasolines for producing ethylene and propylene so as to obtain additional low-cost divinyl, isobutylene and other products.

The institute is reported in the midst of developing a successful process for production of acetaldehyde from ethylene. (Celanese Corporation of America has licensed such a process from Aldehyd GmbH for its Bay City, Tex., plant).

This method will be much less expensive than the current liquid phase hydration of acetylene, and should also reduce the cost of acetate fiber and the manufactured fibers, according to the Soviets.

In other Russian developments, the State Institute for the Design and Planning of Rubber Industry Plants has developed an improved process for the pyrolysis of gaseous and liquid hydrocarbons. Equipment is being designed by the Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

A recent achievement of Soviet scientists is the synthesis of acrylonitrile from propylene and ammonia. This method is said to be more economical than the acetylene-hydrocyanic acid route and re-

—Continued on page 48

Drug Men Lose Another Round: Package Insert Rule Will Stand, With Six Months for Compliance

Drug manufacturers have lost another round to Food & Drug Administration in the running controversy over labeling of prescription drugs. Arguments by both producers and the medical profession to the contrary, agency officials have decided to go forward with their original plan of requiring manufacturers to include informative inserts detailing the merits and demerits of their products in the sales packages of most ethical drugs and devices.

It was learned by OPD that the decision to move along these lines was made last week and an order putting it into effect will be published in the *Federal Register* this week. Producers will have six months in which to bring themselves into compliance with the new requirements.

A Year-Old Matter

The matter of package Inserts for prescription drugs and devices has been before industry and the federal agency for nearly a year as the outgrowth of charges aired before the Kefauver committee. The allegations stated that doctors are often informed only of the good points about the drugs they are asked to administer, while being left pretty much to their own experience and other sources of information for the rest of the story.

The requirement that producers include an insert in the sales package, providing all the information about the drug and how it should and should not be used, was FDA's answer to these charges. But it brought prompt protest from the industry and from the doctors on the grounds that this was no solution because doctors seldom see the packaged drugs, since they wind up in the hands of the pharmacist—not the physician.

Several alternatives were proposed as solutions by industry and the medical profession. One was that a centralized information agency be set up by the industry to maintain an up-to-date file of information on prescription drugs to which physicians could refer at any time..

American Medical Association offered to serve as a clearing house for the dissemination of information concerning existing and newly-introduced prescription drugs, which it proposed to make available without charge to physicians. It planned to make a distinction between drugs that have been evaluated by the Association's Council on Drugs, and those

—Continued on page 31

COMPANY OFFICIAL: Robert L. Lozon, appointed vice-president in charge of purchasing and trade relations for Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chemical Investors Watch, Worry As Lush Brazil Mart Is Threatened

US chemical producers with a heavy stake in Brazil are frankly worried at the turn of events in that Latin American nation following the resignation of President Janio Quadros. Late last week, it appeared that civil strife would erupt owing to the refusal of some military and political leaders to allow vice-president Joao Goulart to assume the presidency. Chemical industry investments in Brazil are heavy; some American companies, such as Union Carbide Corporation, Borden Company and W. R. Grace & Co., have extensive holdings worth millions.

Further, it's estimated that US exports of chemicals to Brazil this year could top $45 million—unless civil war pulls the rug from beneath business.

Regardless of what happens—internal strife or no—the country is in for a rough time economically in the near future. Before President Quadros' resignation, he had taken vigorous steps to halt inflation.

But after his withdrawal, the cruzeiro slithered off to an all-time low of $0.003322 from its level in Quadros' reign of $0.003717, and the government had to take quick steps to freeze prices on export materials such as vegetable oils and beans.

Commodity trading underwent gyrations late last week, and immediate effects of the crisis forced spot prices of carnauba waxes here up 2 cents a pound in some quarters as buyers rushed into the market for replacements.

No effect was noted in oiticica oil; mar-

—Continued on page 46

ASSUMES MULTIPLE POSITION: George A. Reilly, named vice-president and general counsel of Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, and general manager of a company division: Republic Creosoting Company. Previously, he was a partner in a Chicago law firm.

Chemical Trade Set For A-Blast Start-Up

The decision of the Soviet Union to resume nuclear testing leads most government observers here to predict that the US will start up again as well. Renewal of A-blasts will undoubtedly call for heavier consumption of chemicals by the atomic products industry.

While the Atomic Energy Commission sharpens its weapons for a possible nuclear holocaust, it will also conduct some experiments which could prove a boon to the chemical business.

On the A-test agenda are included some underground explosions that could mean exploitation of coal, oil, natural gas and water, turning the first three materials into valuable chemical raw materials and the latter into cheap steam power.

Carbonization of coal in situ and employment of generated gases as chemical materials and fuel has long been a dream of American industry. Union Carbide Corporation spent millions of dollars some

—Continued on page 46

Methanol Plant Given Green Light by duPont

A methanol plant—the first in the Great Lakes area—has just been slated for construction by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. The new 30-million-gallon-a-year unit is expected to be on stream early in 1963.

DuPont's announcement that construction will start in early October follows tentative plans set last March for the unit. The plans were made conditional on approval by the Federal Power Commission

—Continued on page 58

Aluminum Chloride Plant Is Growing at a Fast Clip

One month after start-up, a new anhydrous aluminum chloride plant at Painesville, Ohio, is being expanded 30 percent. Hercules Alclor Chemical Company, a mechanical equipment firm now diversifying into chemicals, expects to have the added capacity on stream by year's end.

The company equalizes freight to all points east of the Mississippi and south to the Houston, Tex., Gulf area. Its posted prices are 11 cents per pound in bulk and 12 cents for steel drums in truckload quantities. These quotations are about 4 cents below the current market.

Markets for anhydrous aluminum chloride, an increasingly important catalyst, lie in detergents, butyl rubber, high-octane gasoline, dyestuffs, aluminum refining and many other fields.

A spokesman for Hercules Alclor says

—Continued on page 45

Saline Water Bill Passes; Senate's Version, That Is

The senate last week passed its own version of the saline water production demonstration bill, S 2156, reported a week earlier by the senate interior committee (OPD, 8/28/61). The bill now goes to a senate-house conference to iron out differences in its provisions.

The senate bill authorizes the Interior department to conduct a ten-year research demonstration program of converting salt water to fresh at a cost of $100 million, an increase of $25 million over the amount recommended by the senate committee. The house bill provides for continuing the present saline water program for five years at a cost of $50 million.

Trichinosis Treatment Sighted by Merck Unit

Merck Sharp & Dohme Laboratory has announced discovery of "Thibenzole," as a reportedly effective agent against the organism which causes trichinosis.

The new drug proved 100 percent effective in protecting mice and pigs from infections of trichinae when given at a level of 0.1 percent in the diet, according to the Merck & Co. division.

What's more, a single dose completely cured mice infected with the disease. However, further experiments are needed to determine if the drug will be similarly effective in swine or humans.

If the drug proves out, it will be the first found useful against this disease, Merck says.

Pharmaceutical Men Get M.D.'s Word: Flu Is Coming

A reminder to pharmaceutical manufacturers: An upswing in the influenza cycle is likely to hit this country during the fall and winter.

Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, in calling this to the attention of the drug industry and the medical profession last week, recommended immediate vaccinations for persons in the three groups which accounted for most of the 86,000 flu-triggered deaths between September, 1957 and March, 1960: persons with heart disease, pulmonary disease, diabetes and other chronic illnesses; persons over sixty-five; and pregnant women.

"We are probably due for some Asian flu outbreaks, since they come in two or three year cycles, and we are overdue for type B flu outbreaks, which come in four to six year cycles," Dr. Terry said.

"Asian flu has been dormant here since March, 1960, and it has been more than six years since we had much type B flu in this country."

Both types of flu were prevalent in other countries in the 1960-61 flu season, notably in England where flu was the direct cause of more than 1,000 deaths and the indirect cause of several thousands more. In 1951, when England had a similar epidemic, it reched this country the following year, Dr. Terry noted.

The Public Health Service is alerting physicians and health officers, he said, and the Bureau of Public Assistance, another unit of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare, is urging state welfare agencies to include flu immunization in medical care provided under public assistance programs.

"All persons in the risk groups should get a flu shot right now," Dr. Terry said.

—Continued on page 48

Hooker, FTC Patch It Up: Phenolic Facilities Have to Go

Hooker Chemical Company, New York, and the Federal Trade Commission have patched up their differences over Hooker's purchase of the phenolic molding materials production facilities of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., in 1958. Hooker is to get rid of them. FTC said last week that the chemical maker has consented to an order to sell these assets within ninety days. The commission also said that it is dismissing a further charge that Hooker violated the law by purchasing Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., in 1955.

In a complaint filed in July, 1960, the FTC alleged that acquisition of the Monsanto assets and the Durez company violated the antimerger law because it might substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in the production and sale of phenolic molding materials and in the general purpose, electrical, impact, and heat resistant lines of these materials.

Increased Market Share Substantially

Hooker's purchase of the Monsanto facilities, it was charged, increased its market share of all molding materials to about 56 percent and substantially increased its portion in the general purpose, electrical, impact and heat resistant lines.

The order just consented to by Hooker requires the firm to "divest itself absolutely" within ninety days of the following assets acquired from Monsanto, together with all additions to, and improvements on, them: all machinery and equipment, and all technical information, formulae, know-how, trade secrets and customer lists related to the production and sale of phenolic molding compound formulations.

The purchaser may not be anyone directly or indirectly connected with or under the control of Hooker or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates.

For six months after the divestiture, Hooker must make available to the purchaser at cost the purchaser's requirements of (1) lump resin and resin compounds needed to manufacture these formulations.

—Continued on page 31

Philadelphia Quartz Now 130 Years Old

Philadelphia Quartz Company, which pioneered the use of silicates in soap a hundred years ago, has just started to celebrate its 130th anniversary.

Recalling the American chemical industry's frontier days, company officials point out that Philadelphia Quartz, still a leading factor in silicates, made its first recorded sale of sodium silicate on January 21, 1861.

With the outbreak of the Civil War three months later, southern rosin was embargoed, and silicates became recognized as the superior ingredient for kitchen and laundry soaps.

Cosmetic Merger Set: Hazel Bishop, Lanolin

In the hotly competitive cosmetics field the urge to merge is once again in the spotlight with an agreement in principle between Hazel Bishop and Lanolin Plus, Inc., to pool their interests.

Under an agreement okayed by both boards of directors last week, Hazel Bishop, the smaller of the two firms, would be the surviving company. This would enable the merged companies to take advantage of Hazel Bishop's tax-loss carryforward.

However, Morton Edell, Lanolin Plus president, would be chief executive officer

—Continued on page 36

Michigan Chemical Starts A-Brominated Acid Series

Michigan Chemical Corporation is now offering 2-bromobutyric acid, the first of a series of alpha brominated acids to be placed in large-scale production.

2-bromobutyric acid is said to be useful in a number of chemical reactions and processes. It is a valuable intermediate for the production of amino acids and hormones. It has also been suggested as a commercially useful fungicide, germicide, and as a heat stabilizer for photographic film supports.

In the near future, Michigan Chemical expects to expand its line of 2-brominated acids to include 2-bromo acetic, 2-bromopropionic acid, and 2-bromoisovaleric acid.

Plastics Sales Up in UK; Price Cuts Are Responsible

Lower prices for plastics, particularly polyethylene, are responsible for record second-quarter sales in the United Kingdom, say industry sources there. Sales reached 158,200 tons, up 10,800 tons from the previous period and 10 percent higher than the first quarter of 1960.

Thermosetting resins sales were 55,000 tons during April-June, up from 50,800 tons in the comparable period of 1960. Thermoplastics also were higher, at 103,300 tons compared with 92,600 tons in 1960.

Polyethylene—focus of price cutting—jumped to 35,700 tons in the second quarter from 28,000 tons in the first. Inventories of 98,800 tons, though still worrisome, had declined for the first time since mid-1959.

Balance of trade improved, as imports declined 5,600 tons from the levels of the second quarter of 1960, to 20,300 tons, while exports rose nearly 10 percent to 46,300 tons.

The Week's Price Changes

Ammonium Chloride, Corn Oil, Grease, Peanut Oil Advanced. Adipic Acid, Aniline, Ascorbic Acid, Linseed Meal Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Ammonuim chloride, gran., 2¾c. per lb. (p. 47).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Grease, choice white, ¼c. per lb. (p. 51).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Tin metal, 3c. per lb. (p. 32).
Salts, 1.3 to 2.8c. (p. 32).

Prices Reduced

Adipic acid, 3¼c. per lb. (p. 38).
Aniline, 3c. per lb. (p. 42).
Ascorbic acid, 15c. per kilo (p. 47).
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 35).
Castor oil, Brazil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 51).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton (p. 51).
Linseed oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Sodium ascorbate, 15c. per kilo (p. 47).
Soybean meal, $4 per ton (p. 51).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 51).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 1, 1961	Aug. 25, 1961	Sept. 2, 1960
114.48	114.59	109.68

Explosives Rules Tightening

Repercussions from the famous Roseberg, Ore., explosion are still being felt in the chemical industry. Two years after a truck loaded with dynamite, ammonium nitrate and fuel oil blew up, taking several lives and causing heavy property damage, Interstate Commerce Commission has now moved to tighten its rules on transporting explosives to minimize the possibility of such a disaster happening again.

In an announcement now being studied in the chemical industry, the ICC has proposed to put into positive language the meaning and intent of its existing rules relating to parking motor carriers laden with explosives and leaving them unattended. Also, it is calling for a written record of dispatching instructions.

Comments Wanted By October 16

Interested persons are asked to comment on the changes in the safety rules by October 16. No oral hearing is contemplated.

Present rules of the commission state that no motor vehicle transporting Class A or Class B explosives may be left unattended nor be parked adjacent to a building, school, or bridge. Since the Roseberg disaster, considerable ambiguity has crept into the meaning of the rules which the ICC is now attempting to eliminate.

Instead of stating that the vehicle shall

—Continued on page 46

IN SCIENTIFIC POST: Dr. Robert C. Anderson, named director of the toxicology division of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Badger Lands Contract For a Dutch PA Facility

A contract for the design, engineering and construction of a phthalic anhydride plant has been awarded to Badger NV by NV Chemische Industrie Synres, which is 50 percent owned by Allied Chemical Corporation.

The plant—reportedly the tenth phthalic job to be handled by Badger in the past thirty-six months—will mark the first entry into this field for NV Chemische Industrie Synres. Allied Chemical is a leading producer of phthalic in the US.

The new facility will be built at Hoek van Holland and is expected to be completed during the fall of 1962. A major portion of the product will be used by Synres, an important European producer of resins.

Swift's Sulfuric Plant To Be Built by Leonard

Leonard Construction Company, Chicago, has begun construction of a new contact sulfuric acid plant for Swift & Co., at Agricola, Fla.

Leonard has the contract for engineering, procurement and construction of a Leonard-Monsanto unit. The new unit will supplement Swift's two existing acid plants, both of Leonard-Monsanto design, and will triple Swift's present sulfuric acid production. It is expected that the new facility will be completed in April of next year.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

ACS Unit to Meet 48
Armed Forces Group Sets Agenda 45
Cosmetic Chemists to Meet 50
Oil Trade Outing Set 48
MCA Bids for Tariff Action 7
PMA Protests FDA Antibiotics Rule 5
Superphosphate Men to Meet in Germany 41

Government News

Chemical People Like Discount News 7
Drug Labeling Rule Stands, FDA Says .. 3
Explosives Rules Tightening Seen 4
FDA Seizing Suspect Feed 5
FDA Sets Tentative Color Standard 7
FDA Steps Up Inspections 5
Hooker Agrees to Sell Phenolic Unit 4
Pharmaceutical Men Advised of Flu Cycle 3
Saline Water Bill Passed by Senate 3
Virus-Cancer Research Speeded 7

Industry News

Aluminum Chloride Plant Expanding 3
American Potash Awards Plant Contract 31
Anhydrous $AlCl_3$ Price Roundup 32
Business Upturn Reported by PA's 5
Catalin Extends Resin Effort 7
Chemical Import-Export Firm Formed .. 40
Chemical Trade Set for A-Blast Start-Up. 3
Cosmetic Firms to Merge 4
Drug Sales, Profit Trend Unchanged 5
DuPont Cuts Adipic Acid Price 40
DuPont Raises Solvent Price 46
Ferric Chloride Added by Pearsall 32
Glidden Reorganizes Units 36
Hercules Offers New Resins 34
Koppers Company Dedicates Research Unit 7
Methanol Plant Slated by duPont 3
Michigan Chemical Offers Acid Series 4
Monsanto to Build Third Ammonia Unit. 5
National Aniline Issues Bulletin 36
National Starch Has Fire Retardent Latex 36
Nickel Powders Offered by Sheritt Gordon 32
Philadelphia Quartz Is 130 Years Old 4
Polyester Resin-Based Aluminum Offered 33
Polymer Corporation Opens Lab 7
Polypropylene Spurs Enjay Merger 5
PVA Western Price Cut 45
Spencer Consolidates Plastic Units 5
Swift's Sulfuric Unit Now Building 4
Trichinosis Agent Reported 3

International News

Badger to Build Dutch Phthalic Plant 4
Canadian Potash Projects Pushed 41
Chemical Firms Eye Brazilian Strife .. 3
Cyanamid Melamine Unit on Stream .. 5
Japan Looks to Future 7
Plastics Competion Worries Europeans .. 5
Plastics Sales Rise in UK 4
Radioisotope Venture Set 46
Soviets Give LPG's Top Priority 3
Tripoly Unit Installed in Japan 33

Personnel News

Allied Appoints Webb 5
Eli Lilly Names Anderson 4
Glidden Appoints Lozon 3
Humble Oil, Elects Reistle President .. 7
Kohnstamm & Co. Names Zuckerman 36
Lakeside Appoints Albright 5
Metal & Thermit Names New Officers .. 7
Reilly Tar Elects Reilly 2
Western Petrochemical Names Price 7

Market Reports

Acids 32
Agricultural Chemicals 41
Aliphatic Organics 38
Aromatic Chemicals 49
Botanical Drugs, Gums 48
Coal Chemicals 42
Coating Materials 35
Drugs 47
Essential Oils 49
Fats & Greases 51
Fertilizer Materials 41
Fine Chemicals 47
Heavy Chemicals 32
Industrial Organic Chemicals 38
Metals Nonferrous 32
Naval Stores 36
Oil, Cake and Meal 58
Oils 51
Paint Materials 35
Pesticides 41
Petrochemicals 38
Petroleum Derivatives 37
Protective Coating Materials 35
Spices 49
Trade Name Chemicals 52
Waxes 58

General Features

Advertisers' Index 58
Association Meeting Dates 9
Bids Wanted 34
Classified Advertisements 58
Coal Chemical Output 42
Crude Oil Stocks 37
Current Market Quotations 10
Editorials 9
Imports 59
Obituaries 31
OPD Price Index 4
OPD Reports From Europe 5
Washington Talks It Over 9

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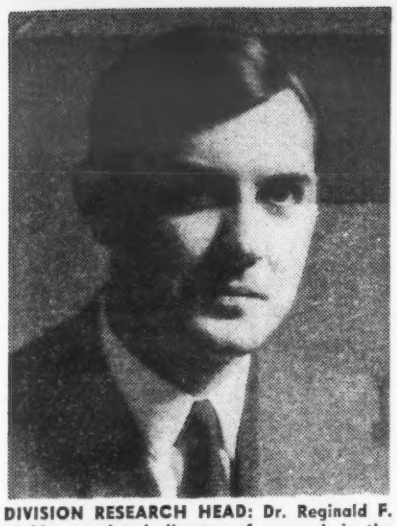


DIVISION RESEARCH HEAD: Dr. Reginald F. Webb, appointed director of research in the plastics division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

Monsanto Will Build 3rd Ammonia Facility

To supply a booming mid-west fertilizer market, Monsanto Chemical Company announced over the weekend that it would build a 200 tons-a-day ammonia unit near Muscatine, Iowa. The facility, Monsanto's third, will rise adjacent to a 15,000 ton anhydrous ammonia terminal already under construction on a site four miles out of Muscatine on the Mississippi River.

Erection of the ammonia unit will begin in October with completion scheduled for the fall season of 1962.

Monsanto currently turns out ammonia from facilities in El Dorado, Ark., and Luling, La., the latter reportedly being the nation's first computer-controlled chemical plant.

Tom K. Smith, jr., Monsanto vice-president and general manager of the agricultural chemicals division, says the new facility will assure a ready supply of direct application fertilizer material, enabling the company to further improve its customer service.

The unit will supply anhydrous ammonia stations throughout Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and other midwestern agricultural areas.

FDA Steps Up Inspection Of Food, Drugs, Cosmetics

Food & Drug Administration is stepping up its inspection of imports of food, drugs and cosmetics. Over a three-month period, 1,550 shipments to the port of New York have been examined and 283 detained from entry because of failure to meet standards set by the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

The agency said that field districts which have ports in their areas have increased their import inspection activities by 25 percent. This has resulted in increased examination and sampling of entries of as high as 50 percent and detentions of as high as 60 percent over the corresponding period last year.

Larger scientific and inspection staffs and improved testing facilities in the field districts have made it possible to step up the amount of attention given to imports, FDA says.

The increased staffs and improved facilities have enabled additional manpower to be devoted to imports—specifically, more extensive wharf examinations are made which increase actions on visible violations such as decomposition and filth contamination of food.

OPD Reports From Europe

Plastics and Organics People In Europe Asking Questions About Capacity, Competition

One of the hottest topics of discussion among European plastics and organic chemicals producers this summer is what to do about growing world over-capacity in key products and ferocious American competiton in their once-safe home markets. West German companies complain that American exporters are pushing their sales of plastics and synthetic fibers in the Bonn republic with prices that are substantially below the German tabs, and also substantially under the American home prices. No actual prices are cited to establish the complaint.

The director of the chemical industry section of the French Ministry of Industry comments that the French plans for polyethylene production are "menaced" by the powerful American firms, whose export prices are based on marginal costs at big and "fully-amortized" plants.

A Report That Gives No Comfort

A recent French chemical report on American plastics capacity gives scant comfort for the future to European producers. This study estimates US low and high-density polyethylene capacity next year at 1.2 million tons with an actual demand domestically for 750,000 tons of production. For polypropylene, the French foresee a US demand of 35,000 tons next year and a capacity of 225,000 tons. Excess polyvinyl chloride capacity is estimated at 200,000 tons a year, which means, according to the French study, that a third of US PVC capacity isn't utilized.

As a result of this competition, attention is switching to cost-cutting investment from capacity-increasing investment. The German companies lately have been going through a period of "rationalization"—a Continental term applying to any step which reduces costs, ranging from engineering bigger valves to creation of a huge firm by multiple merger. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, one of the German big three, is reported to be launching a large rationalization program now to carry through next year.

German chemical management also is beginning to look harder at the labor cost of its production. This is partly a reflection of fat wage increases handed out in recent months; it is also natural since earlier cost-cutting has centered mostly on technical, engineering and automation possibilities. The acute German labor shortage has made managements generally chary about cutting wage rolls, but with the boom coming off the boil this apparently is beginning to change.

Another fact leading German managements to concentrate again on rationaliza-

—Continued on page 40

IN RESEARCH POST: Dr. Howard Albright, appointed director of clinical research for Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

Spencer Consolidates 2 Plastic Subsidiaries

Spencer Chemical Company has formed a single subsidiary from two recently-acquired suppliers of flexible packaging materials. The new unit—Flexicraft-Wrapture, Inc.—consolidates Flexicraft Industries, of New York City and Wrapture, Inc., of Flushing, N. Y.

Directed by Rober Burg, former president of Flexicraft Industries, the new subsidiary will be located at 3670 Dyre avenue, in New York.

Samuel Rivman, former president of Wrapture, has been named vice-president in charge of development. Robert Siegel, a former vice-president of Flexicraft, becomes vice-president in charge of sales.

Under the consolidation, Flexicraft-Wrapture "will offer from a single source, creative design ability, a broad product line, efficient production and strongly oriented customer service," Spencer says.

Unaffected by the move is Crystal Tube Corporation, of Chicago, a third supplier of flexible packaging materials recently acquired by Spencer.

Polypropylene Seen the Key To Joint Plastics Acquisition

Keyed to polypropylene is the latest plastics industry merger. Last week Enjay Chemical Company combined its petrochemicals-plastics know-how with the textile skills of J. P. Stevens & Co., of New York, as the two firms acquired National Plastics Products Company.

With plants in Odenton, Md., National Plastic now produces polypropylene monofilaments. The new owners plan to expand the operation to include multifilaments, staple and textile fibers.

Enjay and Stevens have formed a new jointly-owned company, which will continue the National Plastic name and its present management.

Enjay, the chemical marketing division of Humble Oil & Refining Company, and Stevens have been engaged for more than a year in a joint research project to de-

—Continued on page 58

Cyanamid Melamine Unit Is on Stream in England

American Cyanamid Company has started up a new 3,000-ton-a-year plant in Gosport, England. The facility, Cyanamid's first general chemicals production unit in England, was built at a cost of $500,000.

Operating the plant is Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd.

Prime use of melamine crystal is in production of resins for the paint, textile and other industries. Other applications include the manufacture of laminates and molding powder.

PMA Not Sure Of Halting FDA Antibiotics Move

Food & Drug Administration is about ready to issue orders greatly expanding its certification work with antibiotics to require the pretesting of all active ingredients in antibiotic preparations.

Drug manufacturers through their national organization, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, have strongly protested the proposed order, but are not too convinced that they can stop its issuance.

In the Making Two Months

The FDA order has been in the making for over two months and is part of the general overhauling of the agency's procedures aimed at giving the public greater assurances of the quality of drugs being marketed.

But from the point of view of PMA, the order is unnecessary, will serve no useful purpose and will not benefit the public health. Secondly, it is said, there is serious question whether the proposal may be running contrary to the original intent of congress when it enacted the antibiotic certification law.

John K. Worley, general counsel of PMA, in a protesting letter to FDA said, as to the first point, that tests and methods of assay and quality control to which the ingredients are subjected "are reliable and have been proven so far many years."

He said, for example, ascorbic acid and other vitamins may freely be purchased and consumed and the FDA does no pretesting of them." Manufacturers of antibiotic combinations therefore, he added, "should not be penalized through delays in procedures and additional cost by having similar products tested when they are combined with an antibiotic."

Mr. Worley raises two points with respect to the second part of his protest that the new order conflicts with the law.

In the first place, he notes, the purpose behind the enactment of the certification law was that these safeguards were necessary as a "temporary wartime measure because of difficulties in obtaining uniformity of manufacture and testing of certifiable antibiotics."

He questioned whether the proponents of the law ever contemplated in 1945 that the certification procedures "would eventually be extended to require certification by FDA of well-known pharmaceuti-

—Continued on page 38

Drug Trend Unchanged; More Sales, Lower Profits

The trend toward higher sales but lower profits, which dogged the prescription drug industry in 1960, has carried over into the first half of 1961. That's the report from Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. An analysis of published earnings reports of twelve representative drug companies indicates that while sales—totaling $854.5 million—were up on an average of 2 percent over the first half of 1960, profits—$94.5 million—were down 4.6 percent.

The biggest spread occurred in the first quarter of the year. Slightly improved profits for the second quarter were not enough to reverse the over-all trend for the six-month period, PMA notes.

"Despite the moderate decline in profits, increased sales will permit the industry to

—Continued on page 50

FDA Is Seizing Feed That Killed 700 Fowl

Food & Drug Administration is taking action to seize a medicated feed which reportedly killed 700 turkeys on Massachusetts farms last month.

The feed, "Chix Saver," is said to contain 180 percent of the stated amount of sulfaquinoxaline and 209 percent of the stated amount of arsanilic acid—drugs used for treating poultry diseases and stimulating growth.

At the same time, FDA has filed a criminal suit against the manufacturer, Elmore Milling Company, of Oneonta, N. Y., and Loraine S. Tillman, the firm's vice-president.

Business Upturn Is Gaining Momentum: P.A.'s

Business conditions again show snap and vitality after the summer lull during June and July.

Purchasing executives indicate in their August report that the steady climb upward, noted since February, once more appears to be gathering momentum, with a strong movement for the better likely within the next sixty days. None appear willing to call it a "boom" in the making but, rather a return to normal healthy business. A cloud on the horizon is the possibility of an automobile strike.

New orders are reported up by 37 percent of our members, and only 12 percent report a lower new order situation; 49 percent reporting higher production activity, up from 37 percent last month, while only 13 percent report lower production levels.

New Orders	*Better*	*Same*	*Worse*
August	37	51	12
July	35	51	14
Production			
August	49	38	13
July	37	48	15

Last month's report reasoned that the key to the next strong movement in the economy was the inventory policy of purchasing executives. This month's "special question" was directed at finding out what forces might trigger accumulation, and when.

It would appear that the threat of strikes in vendors' plants and lengthening or "lead time" on materials are the two strongest forces affecting inventories.

A strong 73 percent say they will add to inventories if they anticipate a work stoppage; and, a like number, 73 percent,

—Continued on page 40

This report was prepared by the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

NITROPARAFFINS DEPARTMENT

260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Los Angeles • New Orleans • Newark • New York • St. Louis • San Francisco
IN CANADA: The McArthur Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal • IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S.A., Mexico 7, D.F.

SUBJECT:	2-Nitropropane	DESCRIPTION:	Solvent for vinyl and epoxy coatings	ACTION DESIRED:	Consider 2-NP to achieve higher quality at lower cost

General

2-NP ($CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$) is a member of the extraordinarily versatile CSC Nitroparaffin family. Its most outstanding characteristic is its unique solvent property which permits the use of larger proportions of low cost alcohols and aromatics in solubilizing a wide variety of coating materials, dyes, organic chemicals, fats, and oils. This unique property is of special interest in the formulation of vinyl and epoxy coatings.

Solvent for Vinyls

With the introduction of 2-NP—for the first time—formulators of vinyl chloride-acetate copolymers were able to obtain coatings with 1) lower viscosity and/or higher solids, 2) medium evaporation rate with better flow, 3) improved solvent release resulting in reduced drying time, and 4) mild odor. In addition to these advantages, the ability of nitrated solvents to displace water results in coatings with better adhesion to hydrophilic surfaces and better weathering properties due to improved dispersion. 2-NP's high flash point and low volatility provide added safety factors.

Research and field experience in the packaging industry have shown that the high solids content of 2-NP-formulated vinyls offers important advantages in the high-speed coating of food and beverage containers. 2-NP also proves useful in vinyl ink applications since it does not attack gelatin or most rubber rolls but still provides outstanding adhesion or "bite" to many plastics.

Low Viscosity and/or High Solids Content

2-NP can be formulated to give vinyl solutions of higher solids content and/or lower viscosity than any other medium evaporating solvent. In addition, 2-NP solutions have good stability and show no tendency to gel.

Reduced Cost

In VYHH* solutions, to obtain comparable solids and viscosities, a 50-50 mixture of MIBK-toluol can be replaced by a 30-70 mixture of 2-NP-toluol. This makes it possible for a vinyl formulator to save over $600 in raw material costs for each tank car of MIBK he now uses.

Solvent for Epoxies

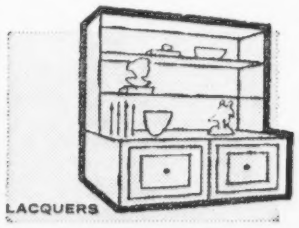
Solvent mixtures based on 2-NP have been found to be superior to other solvent systems for epoxy coatings cured at room temperature. Improvments brought about by the use of 2-NP include much greater chemical resistance, marked reduction in pinholing and water vapor permeability, minimized crawling and cratering, and improved adhesion.

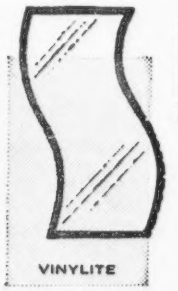
2-NP is compatible with amine catalyzed systems (with the exception of ethylene diamine) and systems employing urea-formaldehyde, polyamides, or phenolic cross linking agents.

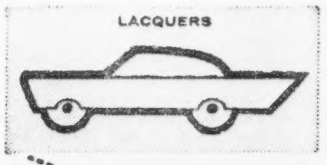
The ability of nitrated solvents to wet pigments and hydrophilic surfaces, as previously mentioned in the section entitled *Solvents for Vinyls,* also applies to epoxies as well as other vehicles used by the coating industry.

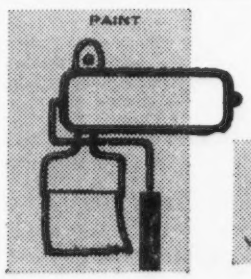
Want more information on 2-NP for Vinyls and Epoxies?

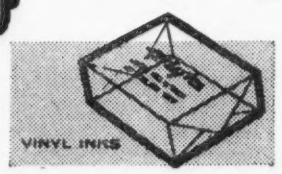
If you would like to have test samples and complete technical data on 2-Nitropropane for your vinyl and epoxy formulations, fill in and mail the coupon below.











Nitroparaffins Department
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 Madison Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

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_____ Please have your technical representative get in touch with me.

*Name*_____
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*Company*_____
*Address*_____
*City*_____ *Zone*_____ *State*_____

2-NITROPROPANE

PRINCIPALS IN TOP MANAGEMENT CHANGES: H. E. Martin (left) has just been made chairman and chief executive officer of Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York. Succeeding him as president is Charles J. Beasley (right) former vice-president and secretary of the corporation. H. W. Buchanan (not shown) has been moved up from vice-president to executive vice-president. In the first announcement following the new appointments, the board of directors has stated that Mr. Martin will continue the policies of the company that have been in effect for the past several years.

MCA Puts in Its Bid for Action On Tariff Classification Act of 1961

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, feeling a bit worried, is asking congress to speed approval of the tariff classification act of 1961 and not allow the measure to become entangled in the controversy over extending the trade agreements law due to develop next year. In a letter to Chairman Wilbur Hill of the house ways and means committee, John E. Hull, MCA president, has "heartily endorsed" the proposed classification law as one that will benefit international trade.

IN PRODUCTION POST: W. J. Price, elected production vice-president of Western Petrochemical Corporation. He will also remain active as manager of process engineering for C. W. Nofsinger Company, a company with which he is presently associated.

The tariff classification act, HR 8691, is a new arrangement of the tariff schedule of the 1930 tariff law using more precise terminology to describe the articles involved, and adapting the 1930 law to the changes that have occurred over the past thirty years in the character and importance of products made and imported into the country.

Six Years to Complete Task

MCA worked closely with the Tariff Commission in the reclassification of the chemical schedule in the huge undertaking that required six years for the commission to complete.

"We believe," said Mr. Hull, "that the proposed legislation has no place in and should not be a part of the highly controversial trade agreement legislation which will probably be before the congress in 1962; it is our opinion that because of its nature this bill should be treated as a separate item on its own merits. We understand that all interested parties, including all the government agencies and departments, have reported favorably on this proposal.

"Under the circumstances there appears to be no need for further hearings, particularly in view of the fact that the proposed legislation contains provisions for a continual review of the tariff schedule by the Tariff Commission. These provisions will provide the means and procedures for periodic updating and adjustments as found desirable or necessary from time to time."

Catalin Resin Effort Is Now Cross-Country

Catalin Corporation of America has expanded its synthetic resins stake via acquisition of Lebec Chemical Corporation, of Paramount, Calif. Okaying the merger last week, Catalin's board also elected John C. Plummer, president of Lebec, as a director and vice-president of Catalin.

Lebec turns out a wide range of synthetic resins which are said to fit in well with Catalin's present list of urea, phenolic, cresylic, resorcinol, melamine and acrylic resins.

Key to the acquisition motive lies in

—*Continued on page 31*

Polymer Corporation Opens New Research Laboratory

A newly remodeled laboratory designed for plastic product research and pilot plant development has been placed in operation by Polymer Corporation, Reading, Pa.

The new structure, which triples the space allotted to Polymer's research, adjoins the company's main manufacturing plant. The laboratory is under the direction of L. Philip-Muller, director.

Japan Looks Into the Future And Sees Petrochems Leading Swift Advance in Chemicals

Japan's petrochemical industry, young and lusty and full of push, will expand 20 to 21 percent yearly thorugh 1970, sparking an overall chemical growth rate of 15 percent. So predicts the official Japanese trade agency, MITI, in a just-released long-term forecast. Projected from current consuming trends, the look-ahead is expected to serve as a blueprint for new chemical expansion projects in Japan. And, unless the blueprint errs, the biggest expansion effort will be in polypropylene—to supply an expected 32 percent yearly market growth.

Here's how synthetic resin production shapes up in the Japanese crystal ball:

- Vinyl chloride, up from 335,000 tons in 1961 to 900,000 tons in '70.
- Phenolics, up from 57,000 tons in '61 to 250,000 in '70.
- Urea-formaldehydes, up from 152,000 tons in '61 to 343,000 in '70.
- Melamines, up from 16,600 tons in '61 to 70,000 in '70.

Some Big Boosts Due

To feed the resin expansion, caprolactam output will be trebled to 151,200 tons; production of acrylonitrile will be boosted from 27,000 tons to 100,000 in '70.

Terephthalic acid is expected to grow from 28,500 to 100,500 tons, and polyvinyl alcohol from 29,000 to 100,000 tons.

Behind these intermediates lie basic coal-tar products. MITI stacks up their future this way:

- Benzene up from 186,700 tons in '61 to 696,800 in '70; toluene up from 69,238 to 216,500 tons; xylene up from 40,500 to 165,500 tons.
- Synthetic phenol, up from 57,100 in '61 to 160,800 tons in '70.
- Phthalic anhydride, up from 69,440 tons in '61 to 170,200 in '70.

Organic chemical targets for 1970 are as follows, with 1961 estimates shown in parentheses:

Acetaldehyde, 443,200 tons (136,300); acetic acid, 274,500 tons (98,000); ethyl acetate, 71,000 tons (23,000); butanol, 102,800 tons (33,600); octanol, 86,500 tons (28,000); acetone, 155,600 tons (25,900); methanol, 832,374 tons (265,460), and acetylene, 666,300 tons (366,400).

From absolute zero in 1961, polypropylene output is expected to touch 15,000 tons next year, reach 30,000 in '62, and grow by leaps and bounds to a 1970 target of 300,000 tons yearly.

The following figures show other 1970 petrochemical targets with '61 estimates in parentheses:

Ethylene, 1.9 million tons (174,000); propylene, 1,026,000 tons (28,000); styrene monomer, 252,000 tons (64,500); polyethylene, 720,000 tons (102,000); polystyrene, 184,000 tons (39,000); butadiene, 179,000 tons (54,00); alkylbenzene, 96,000 tons, (27,400), and synthetic rubber, 317,000 tons (90,000).

HEADS HIS COMPANY: Carl E. Reistle, jr., advanced to president of Humble Oil & Refining Company, succeeding Morgan J. Davis, who has become board chairman. Mr. Reistle had been executive vice-president.

Koppers Company Unveils Monroeville Research Unit

Koppers Company's newest and largest research facility, representing an investment of $8.5 million, has just been dedicated at Monroeville, Pa.

Company officials cite the "planned expansibility" of the research center as indicative of the company's long-term commitment to research. Only about one-third of the buildings planned for the 176-acre site have been completed.

At dedication ceremonies last week, board chairman Fred C. Foy cited boron chemistry, plastic building materials, fiber reactive dyes and chemical intermediates as research areas of particular promise.

Also mentioned were non-precipitating dyes and a new Koppers process for the chemical desalinization of water—"Kopper Hydrate."

Virus-Cancer Effort Stepped Up by PHS

Are viruses a cause of cancer in humans? With experimental evidence increasingly pointing in this direction, Public Health Service has decided to step up its program of aid for virus-cancer research.

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry last week announced the establishment of a new branch of PHS's National Cancer Institute which will "stimulate nationwide and worldwide collaborative research on viruses as a cause of cancer."

The new virology research resources branch will provide essential materials and services to all scientists working in this field.

The National Cancer Institute has already awarded 175 grants totaling $6.5 million to support virus-cancer research in non-government laboratories in the US and abroad. In addition, the institute conducts virus-cancer research in its own laboratory of viral oncology at Bethesda, Md.

The new branch will function some-

—*Continued on page 34*

FDA Tentatively Sets Jelly Coloring Standard

Food & Drug Administration last week tentatively agreed to amend the standards for fruit jellies to permit optional addition of cinnamon-flavored and harmless artificial red coloring to apple and crabapple jelly.

Objections had been raised to such changes in the standards on grounds that they would permit the use of low quality fruit; might result in substitution of red cinnamon-flavored apple jelly by institutional users for more expensive berry jellies; and would not promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers.

FDA said after a hearing and consideration of written comments that no proof had been offered of any of these things happening and that the standards should be amended accordingly.

Chemical People Like the Mandatory Discount News

Chemical producers were happy to learn last week that though the political complexion of the government has changed from that of a year ago, there is no chance in its attitude on the question of mandatory functional discounts.

Both the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice are still against bills pending in congress that would force manufacturers to grant discounts on the basis of their customer classifications. Such bills have been advocated for several years and are being pressed again this year.

In testimony before the anti-trust subcommittee of the house last week, FTC Chairman Paul Rand Dixon, along with Lee Loevinger, assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust, were sympathetic to the aims of the bills, but expressed doubts that they would prove workable.

The purpose of the legislation—of particular interest to the drug trade—is to equalize costs as between retailers who purchase from wholesalers and the big chain retail systems able to buy direct from the manufacturers.

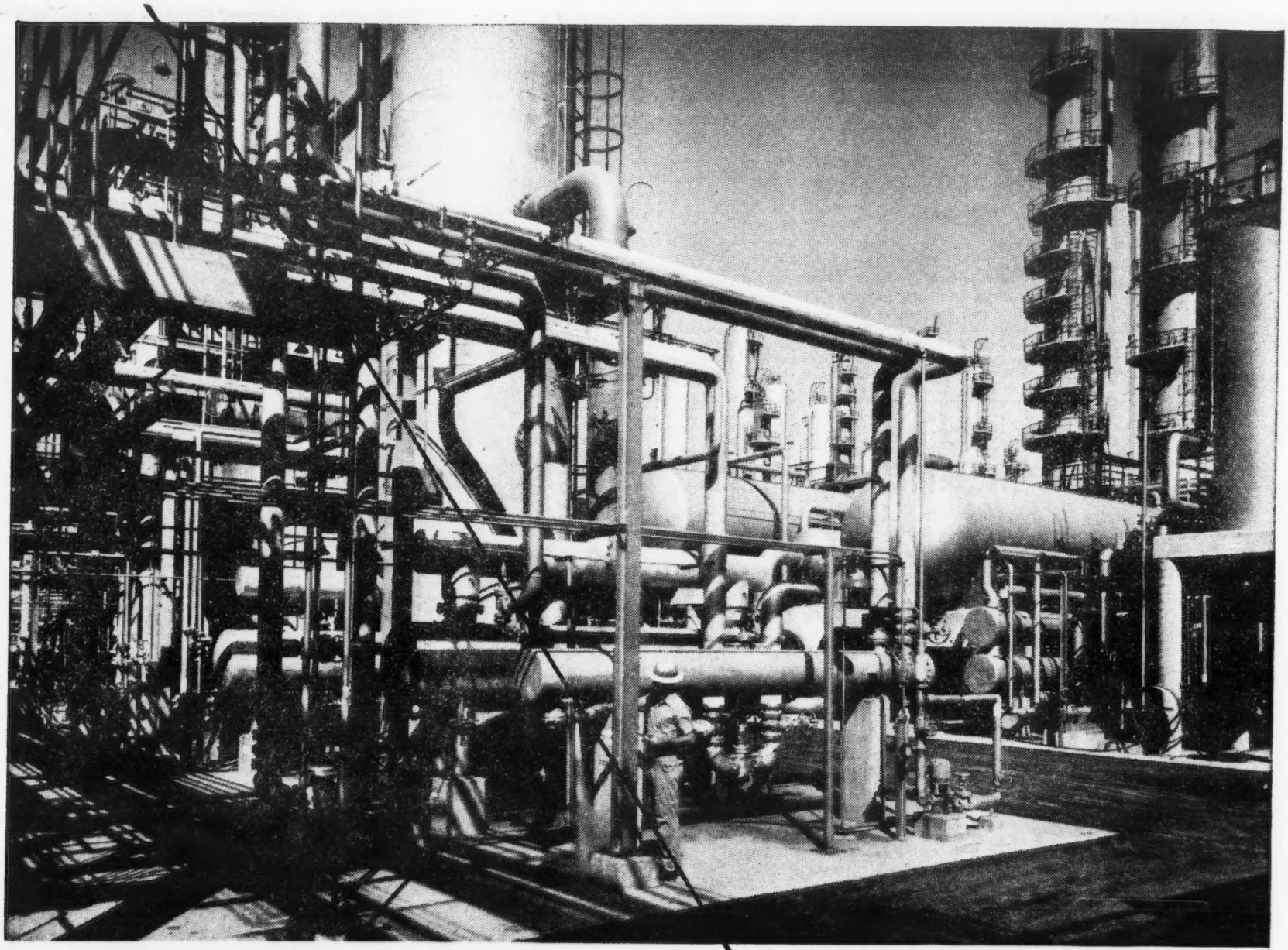
Mr. Dixon told the subcommittee that the commission is aware of the problems arising from inequalities resulting from manufacturers allowing the same discount to direct buying retailers that is allowed to wholesalers, but the bills before the committee would undermine the basic principle of the Clayton act of allowing price differentials which make due allowance for differences in costs of manufacture, sale or delivery.

"The requirement that a seller establish differentials be established so as to enable the customers of wholesalers to compete

—*Continued on page 39*

Meeting Dates
May Be Found
On Page 9

Important Quality Improvements in *Petro-Tex n-BUTENE-1*



Deliberate removal of undesirable olefins from our commercial production of Petro-Tex n-Butene-1 has resulted in a very substantial quality improvement over the past two years.

Petro-Tex n-Butene-1 is now being used by important linear olefin polymer producers. As a highly reactive alphaolefin, it undergoes a wide range of oxidation, hydration, alkylation and oxo-process reactions which commend further study of its use for n-butyl alcohol, butylene oxides as well as various copolymers and petro-chemicals.

We invite inquiries on Petro-Tex n-Butene-1 and

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The Antitrust Drive

Twelve days ago. the US Attorney General told the antitrust committee of the lower house of congress that businessmen were cooperating less and less with the Department of Justice in its antitrust investigations. He was supporting a bill that would set up a procedure under which the department could, subject to judicial approval, require business firms to produce documents which it needed in civil antitrust investigations, as is now provided with respect to criminal actions.

That bill would add another to the many complexities with which the original antitrust law has been statutorily supplemented. If the Hon. John Sherman were alive today, he would, as a financier as well as a statesman, find it difficult, even impossible, to bring today's administrative concept of antitrust procedure into keeping with the declaration in his statute of 1890: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal."

The Supreme Court eased up the act's application a bit by ruling that its "restraint of trade" meant unreasonable or undue restraint, not all conceivable forms. But, because of what was added in some manner or other by the four major supplementary laws enacted between 1914 and 1937, the administrative—and judicial—concepts have been variously revised so as to classify as illegal such restraints as may be considered unreasonable, with little, if any, regard for intent or consequence. That sheds some light on why, in a recently published report of a FTC dismissal action, the charge involved was referred to as a violation of the "anti-merger" act.

Certainly, there can be no justifiable finding of restraint of trade in the sense of the Sherman act, in the alleged misdoings of the so-called "drug trust" or the more recent "carbon dioxide trust" in the chemical industry—or, especially, in the duPont-General Motors case, where it would be difficult to find even any evidence of the new "unreasonable" restraint of trade.

It is desirably to be recommended that all the national organizations of industry and commerce unite in an earnest, serious endeavor to have all the statutory provisions involved or invoked in the steadily increasing antitrust enforcement binge boiled down by congressional action to one clearly and definitively-phrased statute, no attempt being made to keep any of the "components" from being vaporized out of existence. A quite opportune time for the launching of such a drive is to be found in connection with the hearing on the "drug trust" bill (S 1552) about the middle of this month.

Profit-Sharing for Labor

Every division, productive and distributive, of every sector of this country's business activity will find it wise, desirable, helpful — and necessary — to keep closely and fully informed with respect to every move—step, slip or flop —that is made in connection with the proceedings under the agreement by one of the country's major automobile manufacturers to give its hourly paid employees 10 percent of the company's profits before taxes after an initial 10 percent of stockholders' equity has been set out. The pact is being given much publicity as something that is likely to be precedent-setting in areas of labor relations. But, there is as yet no evidence on which to base any opinion or conclusion relative to how—or even if—it may be followed. The "Big Three" auto-makers have rejected the profit-sharing idea. The workers' union has turned down their substitute offers of a program of wage-increasing.

Insofar as reliable information has been available up to the time when this was written, the United Auto Workers' locals involved were only starting to vote on ratification of the pact. The UAW president, who has pushed profit-sharing for three years, was reported two weeks ago to have said that the offer was not large enough—it was made on a take-it-or-leave-it basis and had been reported early in August to have been welcomed by the union. In newspaper comments a week ago, the UAW chief was quoted as having told a news conference that the pact was the "most historic and significant collective bargaining agreement of the US labor movement." You look them over and you draw whatever conclusion you can.

UAW was pushing the "Big Three," with all sorts of psychological pressure for all that it could get, right up to the end of the contractual period, August 31. To what extent—if at all—it will be content with what it did get has not yet been fully determined. Under the one pact offered, which includes an additional 5 percent by way of stock in the employing company, the disposition of the profit share is in the hands of the union, which can use it to make cash payments to the workers or to finance a broad program of improved benefits. There is little, if anything, simple about collective bargaining.

Paying wages or any other compensation by way of profit-sharing, whatever may be the scope of its applicability, can work both ways in labor relations. In some experiments with it, the results have not been desirably satisfactory; there has been in some instances a suspicion—or worse—on the part of labor that it was being short-changed, charges being made that financial data given to it sometimes differed widely from those presented in reports to stockholders. So, if the automobile experiment is going to be a precedent-setter, it is a must that all other employing groups acquire full knowledge and understanding of all the possible, probable, and positive potentialities and eventualities of any such labor relationship.

Washington Talks It Over

FTC Wants to Cut Through Its Backlog of Old Cases, Yet It Has Just Set Up a Partnership With the Small Business Administration to Take On an Additional Workload.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Federal Trade Commission has just gone through a reorganization to speed up disposition of its pending cases and reduce its bulging portfolio of unresolved issues. But whether this desirable result will ever be attained is open to debate in view of its most recent action.

Toilet goods manufacturers, drug firms, household chemicals products makers and others in related fields—all with a vital interest in this agency and its efforts to keep down unfair business practices—will be surprised to learn that the commission has just teamed up with the Small Business Administration to broaden its base for receiving complaints.

As a convenience to business firms which don't like the way competitors are operating, they can now file their complaints through the field offices of the Small Business Administration located in fifty-nine cities throughout the country.

This compares with ten field offices in the FTC setup through which complainants had to air their grievances previously.

This new cooperative arrangement is the result of a recommendation made by the recently-established White House Committee on Small Business, headed by SBA Administrator John E. Horne. The committee was established by President Kennedy in May to review small business problems; to make recommendations for improvements, and to suggest new policies and programs of government assistance to small business.

Mr. Horne said that "as a service to small businesses all SBA field offices will receive complaint applications regarding suspected violations of the Clayton Act, unfair trade practices and other matters coming within the jurisdiction of the FTC. With the limited number of FTC field offices this service should make it easier for the small businessman to file his complaint."

FTC chairman Paul Rand Dixon explained that FTC's ten field offices will continue to process and investigate suspected antitrust and other violations of the law. "However, SBA's fifty-nine field offices are now in a position to help speed-up the referral of matters warranting our attention," he said.

To help identify practices that may be illegal, SBA recently issued a pamphlet titled "Trade Regulations and Small Business" which discusses laws regulating the competitive practices of businesses.

Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., September 27-29.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 3-8.

American Chemical Society, New York section of the division of chemical marketing and economics, dinner meetings, Brass Rail restaurant, New York, October 3, November 14.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 23-24.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, October 10-14.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 24-27.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Pick-Congress hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Palmer House and Conrad Hilton and Congress hotels, Chicago, November 13-15.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 26-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., September 13-15.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 26-28.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 1.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Mont Tremblant Lodge, Mont Tremblant, Quebec, September 18-20.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, November 27-December 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-12; Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, November 28-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 4-6.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, fall meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, October 18-19.

Drug,Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 14-17

Electrochemical Society, Statler Hilton hotel, Detroit, Mich., October 1-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 24-27.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

International Superphosphate Manufacturers' Association, biennial technical conference, Wiesbaden, Germany, September 11-15.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., October 29-November 1.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Fontainebleau hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., October 1-5.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, International Amphitheater, Chicago, September 5-8.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 1.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-15.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Americana hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., October 14-19.

Packaging Institute, national packaging forum, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 18-20.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 13.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual seminar, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, September 26-27; annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 28.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual New England Section conference, Wentworth - by - the - Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 12-13.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 12. Annual meeting and dinner, Roosevelt hotel, New York, Dec. 7.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, Nov. 29.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 1 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Acetaldehyde prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech. flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls. bgs. ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist. 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., c.l., divd, E 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l., divd. E 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, divd. E 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, tanks, divd. E 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
Acetic anhydride aluminum ret. dms., c.l., divd E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret dms., l.c.l., divd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd E. lb. 14 - —
Acetic anhydride prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetoacetanilide fib dms., c.l., divd lb. .70 - .80
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .71½- .81
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide fib dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.25 - 1.35
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd lb. 1.26 - 1.36
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib dms., c.l., divd lb. .73 - .82
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .74½- .83
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., divd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .11 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .07 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, powd., 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms. 1,000 lbs. frt. alld. lb. 1.22 —
Acetophenone, cns. dms lb 42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.30 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.40 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst (20, 40 mesh), powd (80 mesh), 250-lb dms., c.s., pt. of shipt lb. 56¼- —
USP 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. 56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb higher.) Freight equald shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt alld E of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .33 —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 —

ACIDS
Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .36 —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. 36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .60 —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. 42½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., divd lb. 43½- —
tanks, divd. lb. 40 —
tech., esterification, tanks, frt. alld lb. .38 —
tech., polymerization, tanks, same basis lb. .38 —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Biborate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin)
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. lb. .31¾- —
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
dl-Alanine dms. 100-lbs or more, f.o.b works lb 5.25 - —
dms. 1-99 lbs. same basis lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. .99 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. divd lb 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS
Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root bgs lb 1.50 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Allethrin, 90½%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms frt alld. .... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. divd..... lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.50 - —
55-lb cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs. works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.)
Almond oil, artif bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat. bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 3.50
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .70

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	divd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
		grd.	ground	reg.	regular.
b.r.	boiling range	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes			ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	imp.	imported		
CD	completely denatured	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
		indust.	industrial	S.E.	southeast
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
		l-	laevo	secs	seconds
cks.	casks	laeq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
c.l.	carlots	lb	pound	shipt.	shipment
cns.	cans	l.c.l.	less carlots	soln.	solution
coml.	commercial	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cps.	centipoises	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cryst.	crystalline	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cs	cases			t.l.	truckloads
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	t.w.	tankwagons
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
d-	dextro	N-	nitrogen		
dbl.	double	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	neut	neutral		
		NF	National Formulary	W.	west
dl-	dextro-laevo	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled			w.w	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. 38 - .40
powd. cs. ..... lb 60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .75 - —
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .85 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Lump, dms., works. 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Powd., dms., works. 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
Powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0535- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .056 - .0635
Aluminum acetate, basic, fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Aluminum chloride coml. anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran. dms., works lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .17¼- .19¼
bulk, c.l. basis 80% lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0330- —
Light, bgs., c.l., t.l., works..... lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.l., to c.l., works..... lb. .09 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms. contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
50-lb. pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or more
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.15 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid. dms., frt. alld lb. 2.15 - 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.25 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton 84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt equald, E. of Rockies ton 94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies ton 95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.05
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.90 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 22.86 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 24.11 - —

HELEN...PFIZER.

OFFERS *VITAMIN C* IN A VARIETY OF FORMS: *PFIZER ASCORBIC ACID U.S.P.* IS MADE IN 6 PARTICLE SIZES—PLUS AN AMPUL GRADE. *PFIZER ASCORBIC ACID, COATED* IS A WHITE GRANULAR PRODUCT CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 1% ETHYL CELLULOSE AS THE COATING AGENT. *PFIZER SODIUM ASCORBATE* IS A NON-ACIDIC FORM OF VITAMIN C, PARTICULARLY USEFUL IN CHEWABLE TABLETS. HOW'S THE TETRAZZINI, HELEN? *PFIZER CALCIUM ASCORBATE* HAS A HIGH VITAMIN C ACTIVITY THAT IS ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURERS REQUIRING THE COMBINATION OF VITAMIN C AND CALCIUM IN THEIR FORMULATIONS. *PFIZER ASCORBYL PALMITATE* IS A FAT-SOLUBLE ANTIOXIDANT THAT RETARDS DEVELOPMENT OF RANCIDITY IN OILY OR FATTY PHARMACEUTICAL AND COSMETIC PREPARATIONS. ... ARE YOU STILL WITH ME, HELEN? THE PFIZER *B-COMPLEX* LINE INCLUDES B_1, B_2, B_6, B_{12}, *NIACIN, NIACINAMIDE AND CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE* IN A WIDE CHOICE OF FORMS. IN B_{12} FOR INSTANCE; PFIZER'S OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION—FOR STABILITY AND EXCELLENT ABSORPTION CHARACTERISTICS—IS *STABLETS*® (TWO RESIN-ADSORBED TYPES AVAILABLE.) PFIZER CHEMICAL DIVISION, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK. *SCIENCE FOR THE WORLD'S WELL-BEING*® Pfizer

HELEN, IS THE LIGHT TOO BRIGHT FOR YOU?

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Buchu Leaves

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF gran., dms., c.l. t.l. frt equald lb 44 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis lb 46 - —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms c.l lb .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white tech., fine gran. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.00 —
ngs. c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 8.45
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate dibasic 250-lb dm f.o.b works lb 77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate tech. 200-lb. dm f.o.b works E lb 45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous)
Ammonium iodide NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.51 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .20½- —
dms. t.t.l. frt. alld lb .21½- —
tanks frt alld lb 19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.25
ngs. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.40 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP cryst., 400 lb dms. 15,000-lbs works. lb. 1.35 - —
400-lb dms. 2,000-lb contracts, work lb. 1.36 - —
400-lb dms. works lb. 1.37 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade 33.5% N bgs. f.o.b works ton.64.00 - —
dom., with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.44.00 - —
Imp. Canadian, 33.5% N eastern, bgs c.l., ship't point frt equald to $3 ton base price ton.64.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech. fine gran. 250-lb dm. f.o.b works E lb. 28½- —
Tech. powd. 200-lb dm., same basis lb 28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate gran. ogs., c.l. works ton 193.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.15.27 - —
bgs smaller lots, ex wh'se 100 lbs.16.52 -18.52
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags
Ammonium persulfate, tech. dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 —
dms. smaller lots, works lb .20 .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l. works frt equald lb .09¼ —
ngs. l.c.l., same basis lb .10 —
Dibasic, NF, V. bbls., dms lb. 46 —
Dibasic, tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb 12¼ .13¾
Ammonium sulfamate bgs. c.l. t.l., works lb .19 —
bgs. c.l. works lb .20½ .27
Ammonium sulfate standard granular bulk f.o.b works base price ton 32.00 - —
Purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- —
Large granular bulk, c.l. works ton 45.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs. c.l. t.l. works ton 56.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 3.20 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq. 40-44 % tanks frt equald, 100% basis, ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate tech. cryst. dms. c.l., works lb .20 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .22 .26
Tech. soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono basic dms lb 17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, 6b dms, 100-lb lots lb 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate dms lb 4.20 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate fib dms., lb 4.20 5.60
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech. dist from 125° to 150°C. dms c.l. frt alld E of Rockies lb 18½- .19
dms t.c.l. same basis lb .20 .20½
tanks same basis lb 16 .16½
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks. dlvd. lb. 16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms t.c.l., dlvd lb 18½- —
tanks dlvd lb 14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms. c.l. dlvd lb 20½ —
tanks dlvd lb 16½ —
Amyl alcohol ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. 20½- —
tanks frt. alld. lb. 16½- —
Primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. 21¾- —
tanks frt alld lb. 17¾- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .19 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l. frt. alld E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E. lb. 18½- —
tanks frt. alld E lb. 14½- —
1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 43 - —
tanks, works lb. 39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. 65 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
tanks works lb 60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde dms lb 1.70 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol dms, c.l. works, lb. .28 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 29 - —
Amyl salicylate, cns, dms. lb. .71 - —
Amyris oil, dms lb 1.50 - —

Anethol, tech., dms. lb. .80 - .92
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Angelica root, bls. lb. .50 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .20 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l. t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Anise seed, Turkish, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99% 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. 70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 73 - —
Electrical grade, bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .32½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2c. higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .44½- —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .46½- —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb dm same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls lb. .27 - .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine free base, dms., 10-kilo 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate dms. 10-kilo lots or more kilo.64.80 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls. dms lb 75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude 6D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms, 100-kilos. kilo. 5.95 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo. 6.15 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide)
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J ton.89.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.46.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks tankwagon refy. gal. 09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins oz. Nom.
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. 10 oz. lots oz. 5.25 - —
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .38 - —

B

Bacitracin, sterile, over 500,000,000 units 50,000 units. .90 - —
non-sterile, over 500,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .65 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs lb. 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 1.10
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms., t.o.b. works lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF 100-lb dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs. c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb .32 .41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs. c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald, lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst. bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.l. frt equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99% bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)

Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald, lb .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt. alld, lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l, same basis lb. .42 .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb dm. lb. .19 - —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l. works ton.100.00 —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton 30.00 - —
95-75% bgs., mines ton.30.00 - —
white, water-grd paper bgs c.l. St. Louis ton.60.00 -60.25
paper bgs. ex wise New York ton 84.85 —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs 2.35 —
cbys, l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil NF Puerto Rican 50-55% cns lb. 4.00 - —
NF, Dominica, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .52 - .54
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Chilean, bgs. lb. .57 Nom.
Refd. USP bleached white, bricks 100-lb ctns lb. .67 - .69
white, slabs, 100-lb ctns lb. .66 - .68
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .60 - .62
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Belladonna root, bls lb. .35 - .38
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .74 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Baton Rouge, La. gal. .31 - —
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Mennequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Port Arthur, Tex. gal. .31 - —
St. Louis, Mo. District gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs. c.l. t.l. consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidire hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .37
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .29 - .41
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 —

BENZOL
Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra cs. lb. .32 —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Benzotriazole, tech dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 400-lb lots or more, frt equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purit. fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate t.f.c. cns. dms lb. .54 - —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .54 - —
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb dms lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. frt. equald lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.00
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis lb. 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.70 - 1.86
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 8.20 - 8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb 56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF Italian, cns. lb.11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHT (see Benzene hexachloride tech.)
Biotin cryst. bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).

Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms lb. 4.60 4.68
Bismuth metal bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 200-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.92 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF 200-lb dm. f.o.b works lb 3.98 - —
Bismuth subiodide fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate NF, 200-lb dm., f.o.b., works lb. 3.10 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.15 - —
Bismuth trioxide 100-lb dms., f.o.b works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt. 70,000-lbs or more, frt. dld lb. .30½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. 50 .55

BLACK PIGMENTS
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe direct process, bgs. c.l. works ton.160.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.170.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse ton 215.00 - —
Blood dried 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .60 - .65

BLUE PIGMENTS
Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.05 - —
Peruvian dms. lb. 1.65 - —
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 - —
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.100.00 - —
Bone black, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .1750- .2225
l.c.l., works lb. .1950- .2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb higher
Bone phosphate defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip (see Calcium phosphate tribasic)
Borax, tech. anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton 92.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.67 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.91 -10.91
bulk c.l. works ton 83.00 —
Tech., gran., decanydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.31 - —
bgs smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 6.56 - 8.56
bulk c.l. works ton 43.50 —
Tech., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.12 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 7.37 - 9.37
bulk, c.l., works ton.58.00 —
USP powd. bgs. c.l. works ton.54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.82 - 9.82
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech. anhyd. 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.21.27 - —
Tech, anhyd., 99%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 22.52 -24.52
cryst. 99.9% bgs. c.l. works. ton.163.50 - —
Tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.67 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.12.92 -14.92
dms. c.l., works ton.188.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.13.17 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.14.42 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.112.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.78 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.10.03 -12.03
dms. c.l. works ton.137.00 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.29 - —
dms. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.11.54 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.10.45 -12.45
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.71 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.96 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equald lb. 1.95 - —
Bromstyrol bots lb 5.25 5.35
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.10 - —
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. .85 - —
Buchu leaves, bbls. lb. .60 - .65

BROWN PIGMENTS

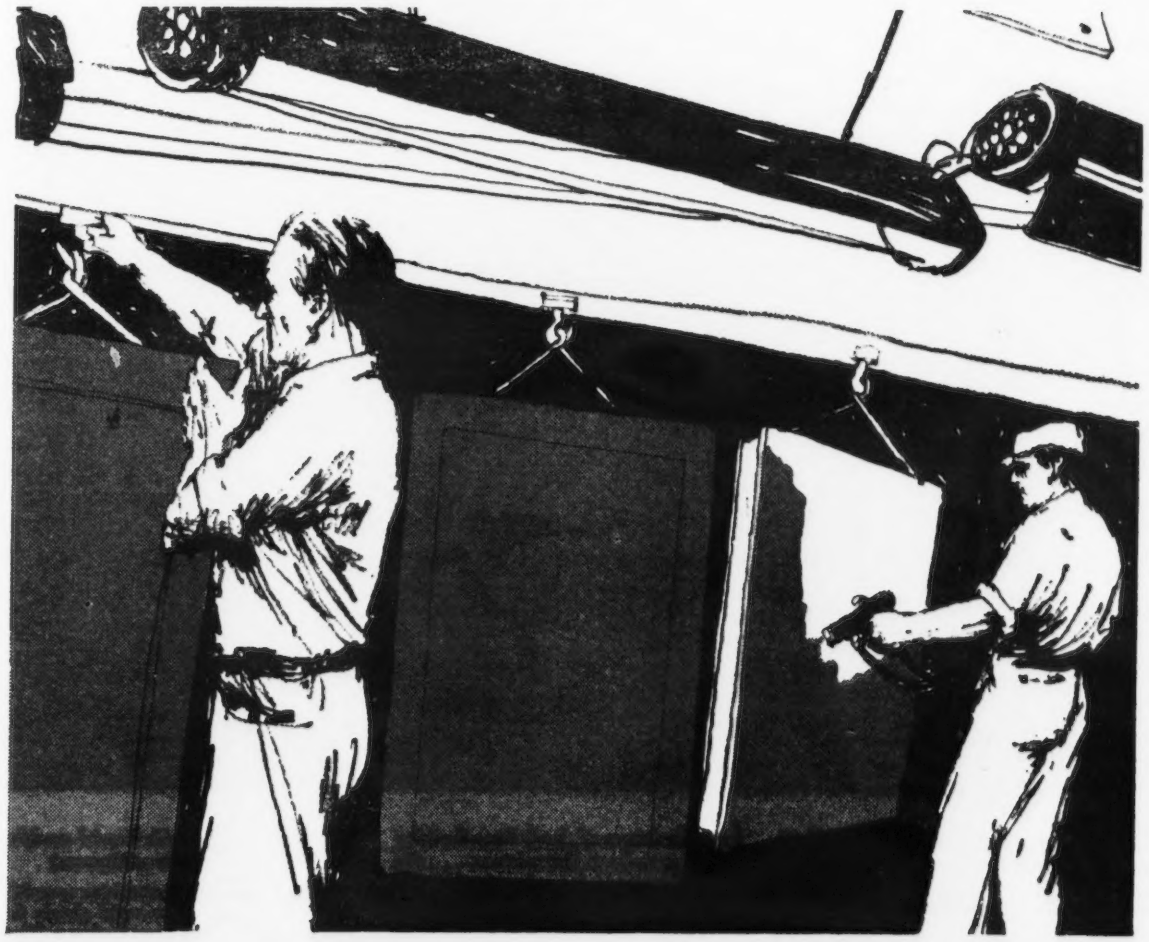
Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on oxide, may be found in the I's under oxide brown.

Butadiene, retd cyls., c.l., refy	lb.	.21	—
cyls., l.c.l., refy	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
Butene-1, tanks, works	lb.	.0625	—
Butene-2, tanks, works	lb.	.0570	—
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dvld. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
sec-Butyl acetate, syn, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms. c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.35	—
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.38¼	—
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33¼	—
Butyl lactate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb.	.37½	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55½	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.	lb.	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Butyl stearate, CP, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. or Rockies	lb.	.27¼	—
tech., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¼	—
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).			
tert-Butylamine, dms. c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47½	—
tc., t.t., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.75	—
6-tert-Butyl-m cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol)			
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p cresol).			
1,3 Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	—
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.57½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.54	—

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. or Rockies	lb.	5.55	—
Light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.65	—
Medium shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	5.30	—
Medium, light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.90	—
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.30	—
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.02	—
Cadmium chloride, 400-lb dms., f.o.b. shipping point	lb.	1.56½	—
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb tin dms.	lb.	6.75	7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs. dlvd	lb.	1.60	—
Cadmium nitrate, purif cryst, 400-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs., f.o.b shipping point.	lb.	.94	—
400-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.90	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	1.73	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same Basis	lb.	2.03	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.80	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.93	—
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.88	—
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.11	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	2.84	—
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.66	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.80	—
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.64	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.96	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.31	—
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.08	—
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	1.27	—
Caffeine NF citrated, dms. 400-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.70	—
USP, syn., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld	lb.	2.25	—
hydrous, powd., 150-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.25	—
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld	lb.	2.40	—
Cajuput oil, native, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Redist., USP cns	lb.	1.90	2.10
Calamine, USP dms.	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil, bots	lb.	12.00	20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram.	.54	—
1-10 kilo lots	gram.	.55	—
Calciferol (in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more frt. adjusted	lb.	3.10	—
Calcium bromide, NF jars, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	1.10	—
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
Chalk, whiting, 323 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00	38.50
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	45.00	53.50
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	53.00
Surface treated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	42.00	44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	57.00	59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	117.50	167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	137.50	187.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	39.30	—
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	32.00	—
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Calcium chloride, powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	38.00	—
Purif., gran., dms.	lb.	.27	—
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	ton.	30.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	36.00	73.00
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.32	—
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	1.93	—
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb. dm., ton	lb.	.73½	—
USP, powd., 100-lb. dm., ton	lb.	.66½	—
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works,	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies	cs.	27.50	—
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	39.50	—
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works.	lb.	4.27	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	.43	.46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works	lb.	3.25	—
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald	lb.	.30	—
Calcium pantothenate, USP, 1 kilo or more	kilo.	20.00	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms.	lb.	1.24	1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dihydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.25	—
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., Bonnie, Fla., frt. equald	ton.	81.00	—
bgs. c.l., t.l., f.o.b Texas City works	ton	75.50	—
Feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald	ton.	97.65	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald	ton	107.65	—
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.			
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.45	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs		7.95	—
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		10.00	—
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.34½	—
Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb more.			
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N Y	lb.	.39	—
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb	.45	—
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—

What's News in Enjay Resins...



Buton®-based lacquers offer fast drying times...high solids...chemical resistance

Easy to apply . . . quick to dry, Buton 300-based lacquers offer many advantages for furniture and household cabinet coatings. Their short drying times are comparable to other fast-drying lacquers. The high solids content of Buton lacquers at spray viscosity provides marked advantages. A Buton formulation can be sprayed at over 30 per cent solids content. The combination of high spray solids, plus the high bulking value of Buton lacquers, results in greater one-coat film build. This means fewer applications and less sanding.

Chemical spot tests show that Buton-based lacquers are resistant to cold or boiling water, alcohol, grease, soap, and dilute caustic. They can be formulated in a wide gloss range, and are available in clear or true tint colors. For more information, contact Enjay at 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, New York.

EXCITING NEW PRODUCTS THROUGH PETRO-CHEMISTRY

ENJAY CHEMICAL COMPANY

A DIVISION OF HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY

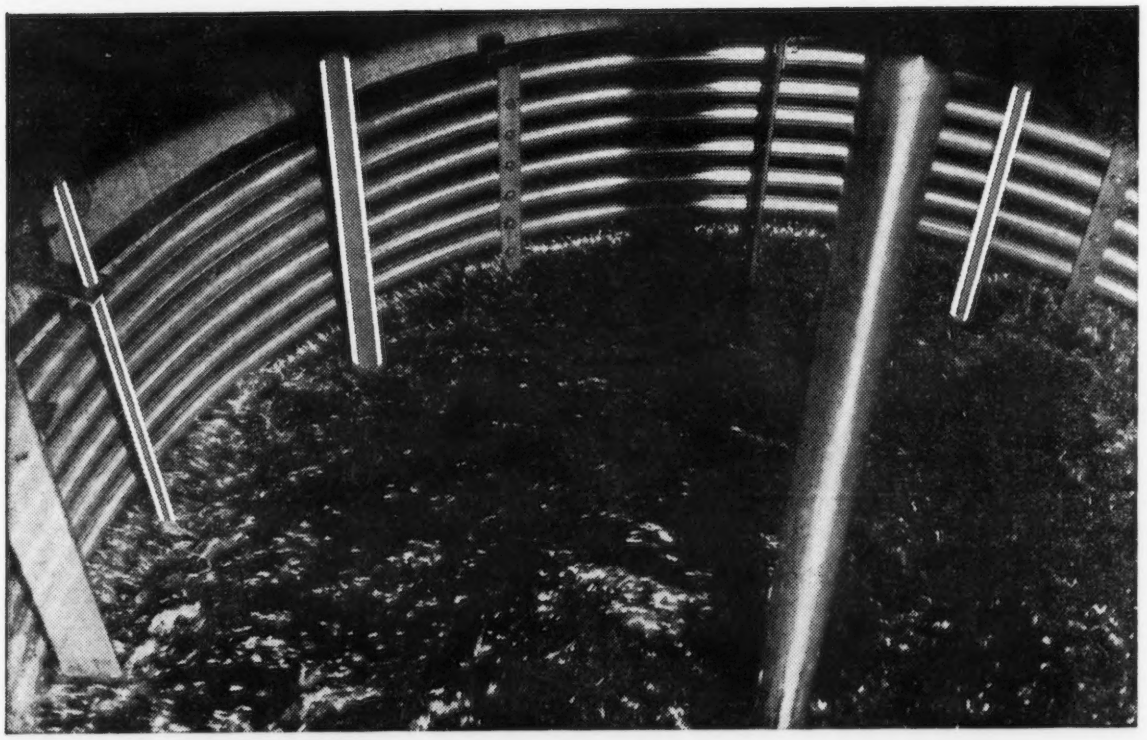
ENJAY

Calcium Silicate—Chamomile Oil

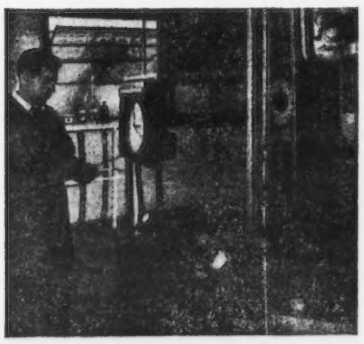
Calcium silicate paint grade (see Wollastonite)			
Calcium stearate ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
ctns., l.c.l	lb.	.40	.44
Calomel NF mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb	4.32	—
NF mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works	lb	5.67	—
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Camphene chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor, monobromated, NF dms., kgs	lb.	3.63	3.70
Camphor, syn. tech., 1 bbl. or more,	lb.	.45	—
USP, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.57	—
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots,	lb.	.80	—
ctns., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.81	—
ctns., smaller lots	lb.	.82	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.35	.55
White, dms.	lb.	.26	.50
Cananga oil, native, cns.	lb	5.00	6.50
Rectified, cns.	lb.	7.25	10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.57	.58
Refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.62	.63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	1.00	—
powd., bgs.	lb.	1.15	—
Russian, bgs.	lb	2.00	2.15
powd., bgs.	lb.	2.15	2.30
Capric acid, dms.	lb.	.27¼	.29¾
tanks	lb.	.24¾	—
Caprolactam monomer, flake, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. frt. equald.	lb.	.49	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.54	—
molten, tanks, same basis	lb.	.46	.462
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.16½	—
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, f.o.b. works	lb.	.19½	—
Caprylic acid, dms.	lb.	.27¼	.29¾
tanks	lb.	.24¾	—
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.00	—
NF, from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Caraway oil, NF, dms.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.16¼	—
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	—
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼	—
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾	—
ctns, l.c.l., whse	lb.	.13½	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works,	lb.	.07¼	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.14½	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.13	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.05¾	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.12½	—
pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.78	—
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.87	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.22½	—
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas,	E	ton.60.00	-115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas,	E	ton.55.00	—
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works	ton	85.00	—
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.071	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.086	.091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.131	—
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.161	—
tanks, f.o.b. works	lb.	.0450	—
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
Tech., consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works	lb.	4.00	4.25
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots.	lb.	40.00	43.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A"	lb.	3.20	—
Bleached "B"	lb.	3.10	—
Decorticated Alleppey, cs.	lb.	2.60	—
Guatemala, cs.	lb.	2.60	—
Green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.95	—
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.00	—
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	16.80	—
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	16.90	17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.66	Nom.
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.73	Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.77	.79
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, ton lots	lb.	.61	.62
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, ton lots	lb.	.64	.65
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.68	.70
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.90	.92
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.92	.94
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.			
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram.		.20½	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units.		.12	—
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units.		.144	—
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo		57.60	—
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.		72.00	—
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.		240.00	—
Carvol, bots.	lb.	5.00	5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.32	—
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.56	—
80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64	—
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock Eastern seaports	lb.	.18¾	.19¼
Australian, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
New Zealand, same basis	lb.	.24	.25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N.J	lb.	.24	—
dms. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.25	—
t.w., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
Cassella acid dms. frt alld., 100% basis	lb	1.44	1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns.	lb.	6.50	8.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls.	lb.	.28½	—
"B," bls.	lb.	.27½	—
"C," bls.	lb.	.25½	—
Korintje "A," bls.	lb.	.27½	—
"B," bls.	lb.	.26½	—
"C," bls.	lb.	.25¼	—
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2550	—
dms. l.c.l	lb.	.2650	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2700	—
dms. l.c.l.	lb.	.2850	—
tanks	lb.	.2500	—
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2500	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2660	—
tanks	lb.	.2360	—
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.2675	—
bgs., ton lots	lb.	.2675	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.3075	—
raw, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2200	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2300	—
tanks	lb.	.2000	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2125	—
dms., c.l.,	lb.	.2225	—
tanks	lb.	.1925	—
refd., decol., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2[illegible]0	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750	—
tanks	lb.	.2450	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2750	—
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.2450	—
tanks	lb.	.2150	—
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks, New York	lb.	.17½	—
No. 3, tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15	.15½
75% dms works	lb.	.19	.19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.41¼	.43¼
Split, dms.	lb.	.33¾	.34¾
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.00	—
Castoreum nat., cns.	lb	5.25	—
Syn., cns.	lb.	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works	lb	2.17½	—
Resub., dms., works	lb	4.29½	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls	lb.	Nominal.	
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic)			
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)			
Cedarleaf oil, USP XII) cns., dms.	lb.	3.50	4.00
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25	—
Celery seed oil	lb.	12.00	—
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.36	.51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs dlvd, E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E	lb.	.545	.555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd, E.	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content, bgs, dlvd, E	lb.	.585	.595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)			
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works frt alld	lb	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
standard, low or medium vis., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.57	—
bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, E	lb.	.59	—
(Cellulose gum prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.)			
Cerium hydrate (4% CeO) fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.40	—
77% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd.	lb	1.85	1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb	2.15	—
Cetyl alcohol NF fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb	41½	—
fib, cns., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	39	—
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	48½	—
fib cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb	50½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	46	—
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian,	lb.	.95	1.10
Roman, cs.	lb	1.75	2.00
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian	bots	lb.350.00	—

THE PURECO CO_2 BLUE LINE

sparges, inerts, purges special industrial lubricants



This huge new 5,200 gal. stainless steel reaction kettle at The Ironsides Company in Columbus, Ohio, makes multiple use of versatile Pureco CO_2 to protect product color and quality and to cut costs. The three CO_2 Blue Lines into the kettle do three separate jobs. CO_2 is *sparged* from the larger of the 3 lines flushing out oxygen from the mixture . . . the second line spreads an *inerting* blanket of CO_2 on top of the mixture to keep out oxygen and other impurities. The third line is pressure *purged* to provide typical samples for testing.



Perhaps Pureco CO_2 Technical Service can save your company time and money, too!

New applications for Pureco CO_2 are being found constantly . . . new ways of doing things more efficiently and economically with this versatile chemical. The engineers in Pureco's Technical Service are highly trained in the application of its many uses . . . they are ready, willing and able to discuss, demonstrate or assist in the experimental development of CO_2 applications, whether they entail a new use for the product or the improvement of an existing one.

Use Pureco CO_2 Bulk Liquid and/or "Dry-Ice" as a refrigerant

Chill grinding of heat sensitive materials • Chill grinding of animals' glands for hormones, etc. • Freeze-drying • Blast chilling of environmental test chambers.

Use Pureco CO_2 as a gas

Inert blanketing of dyes, inks and other flammable mixtures • Sparging of varnishes and other mixtures • Vehicle in distillation of phthalic anhydride in manufacture of resins • Flushing lacquer from TV tube interiors after optical coating • Inert pressure medium.

Use Pureco CO_2 as an ingredient

Forming carbonates, especially barium carbonates • Manufacture of aspirin • Controlling acidity—as in coagulating foam rubber.

Pureco is at your service. Call or write:

PURECO CO_2

PURE CARBONIC

Pure Carbonic Company, A Division of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated
Nation-Wide Pureco CO_2 Service-Distributing Stations in Principal Cities
General Offices: 150 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Charcoal, activated NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35 • .35½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .36 • .59
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 • —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.80.00 • —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 • —
20-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.90.00 • —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.86.00 • —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.75 • 5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 • —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 • —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 • —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 • —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 • —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 • —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 • —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 • —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 • —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 • —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .16 • —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ • —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½ • —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 • —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
125 cps. ctns. c.l., works lb. .70 • —
300 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .80 • —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.i., works, frt. equald lb. .11 • —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area, same basis lb. .12½ • .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald, same basis 100 lbs. 4.15 • —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 • —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 • 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 • 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., dms., c.l lb. .23½ • .25½
dms. l.c.l. lb. .24½ • —
Tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 • —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 • —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 • —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 • —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 • —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 • —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 • —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 • —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.95 • —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 • —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 • —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 • —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 • —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 • —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .90 • —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E. lb. .86 • —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 • —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .99 • —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25 • —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.07 • —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis. lb. 1.08 • —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis. lb. 1.14 • —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 • —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 • —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms.½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
Choline bitartrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 • —
Choline chloride, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 • —
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 • —
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .43 • —
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 • —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .44 • —
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 • —
reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 • —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Chrome orange, CP bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 • —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow CP bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 • —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 • .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 • —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 • .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. 1.20 • —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼ • —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 • —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 • —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 • .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde dms. lb. .80 • 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .55 • —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs. lb. .64 • —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 55.00 • 74.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 2.00
USP. (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 • 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 4.65 • 5.55
Extra, bots lb. 5.00 • 7.25
Syn., dms. lb. 6.10 • 6.65
Citric acid, USP, annyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½ • .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 • .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½ • .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ • .28½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 • .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 • .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. 1.05 • —
Java-type, dms. lb. .90 • 1.00

Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 2.50
Synthetic, dms. lb. 1.70 • —
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 • 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 • 15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 • 21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 • 11.25
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 43.00 • 47.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 31.50 • 37.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton.11.00 • 17.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works ton.13.50 • 22.50
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., exdock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 23.00 • 35.00
white, powd., bgs. c.l. ex dock. net-ton. 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 • 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. 18 —
Group 3 gal. .12⅜ • —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 • —
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 • —
Group 3 gal. .154 • —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 • —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 • —
1.6, tech., solid, dms. frt. alld lb. .77 • —
1.7 tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 2.42 • —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.65 • —

Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .38 • .38¼
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .39 • .42
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.10 • —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis bgs., 23,000 lbs., dvld. E., 100% basis lb. .40 • —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 • .46
65% low or medium vis. bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .42 1.00
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are ½c. per lb. higher and are on a dlvd. basis.
Coaltar, crude resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 • —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 • —
tanks works gal 20½ • —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, Works ton.42.00 • —
Carbon, bulk works ton.42.00 • —
Indust., bulk, works ton.44.00 • —
Core, bulk works ton.40.50 • —
Fiber, bulk works ton.48.00 • —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1 tanks, works ton.41.00 • —
Cobalt acetate, 23.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.04 • —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 4.90 • —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies

HARSHAW

MELETEX

WATER DISPERSED DRIERS FOR WATER DISPERSED PAINTS

Completely free of volatile solvents
uniform and stable water dispersions
of very finely divided Metal Naphthenates
MELETEX Driers
exceedingly effective and readily used
in Emulsion Paints and Latex Compounds
to meet modern demands for high quality films:

MELETEX COBALT	5%*
MELETEX LEAD	20%*
MELETEX MANGANESE	5%*

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION
will be given your particular requirements for drying or curing any water-thinned film forming product.

*Pat. Pending

SAMPLES
and further information will be gladly furnished ON REQUEST.

HARSHAW

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY
1945 EAST 97TH STREET • CLEVELAND 6, OHIO
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH

Cobalt Blue—Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether

Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 • —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 • —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.97 • —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 99% dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.50 • —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co. nbls. dlvd. lb. .75 • —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½ 73½% Co., kgs., dlvd E of Mississippi R. lb 1.15 • —
70-71% Co kgs. same basis lb 1.12 —
Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms lb. .38½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb .64 • —
Monohydrated, 23% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.09 • —
Cobalt tallate 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .44 • —
Cocaine, USP cns., 100 oz. lots, f.o.b works oz.17.50 • —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns 100-oz. lots f.o.b works oz 13.75 • —
Cocillana bark, bls. ..... lb. .20 • .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. ..... lb. .55 • .56
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York. lb. .12½- —
tanks, Pac. coast ..... lb. .11⅜- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., N.Y. lb. .13½- 19½
Coconut acid, oil, dist. dms .. lb. .21½- .24
tanks ..... lb. .19 • —
double dist. (stripped), dms. . lb. .22½- .25
tanks ..... lb. .20 • —
Cod oil, dms., spot ..... lb. .03½- .03⅜
Codeine, NF cns. 100-oz lots oz.13.25 • —
Codeine hydrochloride cns. 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 • —
Codeine phosphate USP cns., 100-oz lots oz.10.25 • —
Codeine sulfate USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 • —
Codliver oil, USP dms ..... gal 1.40 • 1.70
Cohosh root, black bls ..... lb .20 .25
Blue, bls ..... lb .20 .25
Colchicine, USP, bots. ..... 27.50 • 29.00
Colchicum root bls ..... lb .35 .45
Colchicum seed, bgs. ..... lb. .85 .90
Collodion, USP, dms. ..... lb. .32½- —
USP flexible dms ..... lb. .34 —
Colocynth pulp bls. ..... lb. .75 • —
Colombo root, bls ..... lb. .16 • .18
Condurango bark, bls ..... lb. .18 • .20
Congo copal gum, No 1, bgs .. lb. .26 • .27
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .30 • .35
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .22 • .25
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. ..... lb. .85 • .95
Copaiba oil cns ..... lb 1.35 2.00
Copper acetate bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .54 • —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, c.l., works lb. .3545- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .3695- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44½- .45
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .30¾- .31¼
cryst., dried, dms., works ... lb. .38¾- .39¼
cuprous, dms., works ..... lb. .3995- .4295
Copper cyanide tech., dms 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 —
dms, 1,000-lb lots or more lb. .619 —
dms smaller lots lb .639 .65
Copper gluconate dms lb 3.20 —
Copper hydrate dry, dms, c.l., frt. E of Miss lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 • —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley, basis lb. .31 • —
Copper naphthenate liq. 8% Cu. dms frt alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate tech. cryst. dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu. dms., works lb. .45 • —
Copper oxide black bbls. 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47 • —
red., 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lbs. lots lb. .47½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls. 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .45½- —
Copper quinolinolate 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb 4.25 • —
10% active quinolinolate dms lb 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld lb. .47 • —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.12.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 -15.50
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.23.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.24.10 • —
Tribasic, distributors, 50-lb bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.28.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.30.10 • —
Copper undecylenate dms lb 2.45 —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. tn.162.50 • —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ..... ton.157.50 • —
Coriander oil, USP, bots lb. 6.25 • —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .19 • —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 • —
Yugoslavian bgs lb .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Foots, (soapstock acid 95%) tanks, New York lb. .06¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .2223- .2350
tanks ..... lb. .2123- —
Corn oil, acid, drums, ... lb. .16 • .18½
tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
Corn sugar, tanners chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs min. 100 lbs 7.30 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 7.45 • —
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, dlvd. N.Y 100 lbs. 6.30 • —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.23 • —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bots., kilo or more gram .85 • .90
Costus oil bots oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs. Memphis ton.65.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13⅜- Nom.
tanks, Valley ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, Tex., Waco ..... lb. .13¼- —
Foots (soapstock, acid 95%), New York, tanks lb. .04½- —
Refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .19½- .19⅝
tanks ..... lb. .17½- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16 • .18½
tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. ... lb 3.20 • 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls. ..... lb. 90 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., chys., lb. 3.05 • 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 • —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 • —
Refd., dms., c.l., works ... gal. .50 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 62 • —
tanks, same basis ... gal. 38 • —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 • 1.77
Hardwood, NF chys, dms, same basis lb. 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms, incl. c.l., works, lb. .0611- —
dms, incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms, incl., l.c.l. ex whse, New York lb. .0795- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0511- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks same basis lb. .145 • —
USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., same lb. .18 • —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb .16 • —
2,97% 2°C, dms., c.l., frt, equald. lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .17 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C, m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., frt. alld. lb. .50 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 • —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms, ton lots, works lb. .70 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 • —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 • 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 • —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 • —
Imp., metapara content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, c.l. ..... gal. 1.15 • —
l.c.l., f.o.b., works ..... gal. 1.20 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 • —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l, works lb. .25 • —
Crotonic acid, 200-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .51 • —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 • —
Cubeb oil, cns ..... lb. 8.75 • 9.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. ..... lb. .18 • —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .18 • —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns ..... lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract. ton.57.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 • —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 • —
Indust. grade 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 • —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 1.02 • —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.10 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd W of Rockies gal. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 • —
tanks, works gal. .55 • —
98% tech. 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b works gal. .56 • —
5-39 dms. same basis gal. .60 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .31½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .28 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 • —
Cypress oil bots. lb 5.30 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 • —
bgs. t.l.l. works lb .22 • —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. ..... lb. 1.30 • —
Powd., cs. ..... lb. 1.45 • —

D

2,4-D tech. bgs. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 • —
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 • .49
2,4-D butyl ester dms. c.l., works, lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .48 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 • —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 • .52
tanks, works ..... lb. .42 • —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs. lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .15½- .18
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .10 • .11
black, bold, bgs. ..... lb. .16 • .18
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .13 • .14½
unscraped, bgs ..... lb. .13 • .14½
East India, pale, chips, bgs. ... lb. .16 • .18
pale, nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .20¾- .24
Siam, cs. ..... lb. .31½- .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. ..... lb. .38 • .44
No 2, bgs. ..... lb. .29 • .32
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .18 • .20
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .35 • .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 • .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .23 • —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .22 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 • —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
i-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .43½- .44½
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .37½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .18 • —
Perfume grade, bots. ..... lb. 1.00 • 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see i-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls. ..... lb. .50 • .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss ton.52.00 • —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., Plant City, Fla ton.61.25 • —
paper bags, c.l., works, Wales, Tenn. ton.66.00 • —
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex. ton.69.35 • —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 • .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. 13 • —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl CD-18, CD-19, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd. same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .77 • .83
tanks, same basis ... gal. .56 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .74 • .80
tanks, same basis ... gal. .53 • —
SD3A dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 • —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .73 • .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 • —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 • .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 • —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 • .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 • —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 • .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 • —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 • .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 • —
SD-40, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb..15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.40 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.39 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 9.54 • —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.23 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l ... 100 lbs. 9.38 • —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 9.28 • —
white paper bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 8.97 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 9.12 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., comi., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 • —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 • —
100-lb. dms. 160 lbs.15.20 • —
Hydrated, comi., bgs., c.l. ex ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.45 • —
bgs. c.l., ex whse ... 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
USP dms. lb. 19¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 3.30 • 4.30
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.00 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 • —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .94 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .91 • —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .63 • —
l.t.l., dms., same basis ..... lb. .66 • —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .68 • 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. ... lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .54 • —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E .... lb. .33 • —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .29 • —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .29 • —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .28 • —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .57 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 • —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .53 • —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 • —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 • —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 • —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 • —
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks same basis lb. .13 • —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 • —
tanks works lb .03 • —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 • —
tanks, works lb. .52 • —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms. c.l., works frt alld. lb. .49½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
Dicyclopentadiene dms. c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12 • —
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .28 • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .23 • —
tanktrucks 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .24½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. 1.85 • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. 1.90 • —
Diethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l. frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .71 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .67 • —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¼- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .24¼- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23¾- —
Diethyl sulfate, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 • —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 • —
5-44 dm. lots, works ..... lb 2.35 • —
1-4 dm lots, works ..... lb 2.40 • —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 • —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 • —
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld., Zone 1 lb. .17½- —
t.o.b. Zone 2 ..... lb. .18½- —
380-lb. dms., l.c.l., c.l., f.o.b. Zone 1 lb. .19½- —
f.o.b. warehouse points, Zone 2 lb. .20½- —
tankcars, Zone 1 ..... lb. .15 • —
Zone 2 ..... lb .16 —
Zone 1 is East of the Rockies. Zone 2, West of the Rockies
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Di-octyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Di-octyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., frt. alld. E lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .32¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb 24 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. 20 • —

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ARGENTINA AUSTRIA BELGIUM BRAZIL CANADA ENGLAND FRANCE GERMANY HOLLAND ITALY NORWAY SOUTH AFRICA SWEDEN SWITZERLAND U.S.A.

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100 00 147 50
bots, 1-kilo lot kilo. 110 00 152 50
Digitalis leaves USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 3.75 4.20
Diglycol laurate, dms., ton lots lb. .32½- —
Diglycol stearate, dms., t.l ... lb. .26 - —
Diglycolic acid bgs. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram. .028 - .03
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2 Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.53 - —
lech., dms., 20,000 lbs or more lb 1.11 - —
dms. 1.050 lbs to 20.000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs to 1.050 lbs lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26½- —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E .... lb. .11¼- —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., works lb. .24 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., works lb. .23½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal dms., dlvd lb. 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .79½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .75½- —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .78 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. 100% basis. lb. .79½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis ..... lb. .75½- —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26¼- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25¾- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.30½- 1.31
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.28 —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- .19½
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfoxide, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37 - .38
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .35½- —
lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - .34
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. 1.61 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .17¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E. ..... lb. .17¾- —
tanks frt alld E. ..... lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls. ..... lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. ..... lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C. dms ..... lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .36 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .27½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .24 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .23½- —
Dioctyl phthalate prices ¾c. higher in West.
Dioctyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .62½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62¼ —
tanks, works dlvd. ..... lb. .59½- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. E .... lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. ..... gal. .78 - —
tankscars, works ..... gal. .41 - —
Dipentane steam dist., dms., c.l., works South. gal. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South ..... lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works... lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15¾- —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .53 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .32 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis. lb. .29 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb. higher
Diphenylguanadine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium. USP, dms lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½ —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .14¼ —
Dipropylene glycol prices 1c. higher in West.
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech. solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.03 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms, l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., t.o.b. works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 25-lb.lots, frt. prepaid or alld.
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.45
No. 2 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.45
Green, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.45
No. 2 ..... lb. 19.60 -20.40
No. 3 ..... lb. 31.30 -32.10
Red, FD&C, No. 2 ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.40
No. 3 ..... lb. 19.60 -20.40
No. 4 ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.80
Yellow, FD&C, No. 5 ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.55
No. 6 ..... lb. 3.65 - 4.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Black, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 12.40 -13.00
Brown, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 16.35 -16.95
Green, D&C, No. 5 ..... lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 6 ..... lb. 17.40 -18.00
No. 7 ..... lb. 14.35 -14.95
Orange, D&C, No. 3 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 ..... lb. 19.60 -20.05
No 5 ..... lb 3.80 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 ..... lb. 12.55 -13.15
No. 18 ..... lb. 23.55 -24.15
No. 19 ..... lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 ..... lb 3.90 4.35
No. 22 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 ..... lb. 27.90 -28.50
No 33 ..... lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 ..... lb. 15.10 -15.70
No. 11 ..... lb. 14.80 -15.40
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 10.50 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN .... lb. 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR ..... lb. 1.57 - —
14025 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.32 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. .. lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T ..... lb. .77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc ..... lb. 1.76 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. .. lb. .83 - —
15575 Orange RR. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. ..... lb. 1.77 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.34 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G... lb. 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG ..... lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. 1.16 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B ..... lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast yellow 2G ..... lb. 2.44 - —
19140 Yellow XX ..... lb. 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. ..... lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y ..... lb 1.53 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc ..... lb. 1.42 - —
22240 Scarlet B ..... lb. 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC ..... lb. 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW ..... lb. 1.59 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc ..... lb. 1.51 - —
23500 Red. 4BX, conc. ..... lb. 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc. .. lb. 1.84 - —
26695 Black F, conc. ..... lb. 2.30 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc .... lb 2.24 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L. ..... lb. 2.18 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC .... lb. 2.23 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. .. lb. 2.48 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.45 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% ..... lb. 1.33 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. ..... lb. 1.07 - —
35660 Brown B ..... lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 1.85 - —
40000 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.44 - —
41000 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals ..... lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals. lb. 3.62 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN ..... lb. 2.43 - —
42090 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. .. lb. 4.78 - —
43830 Brilliant blue, BBG ..... lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. ..... lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX ..... lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ ..... lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.54 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC ..... lb. 3.64 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste .. lb. 2.70 - —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra. lb. 4.00 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb 3.90 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb 3.26 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.76 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.87 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V ..... lb. 1.38 - —
26120 Oil red N 1700 ..... lb. 1.94 - —
42535B Methyl violet base... lb. 1.83 - —
44045B Victoria blue base .... lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8803 ..... lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd., Black RB. lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb 5.50 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc. lb 6.41 - —
Pr 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
Pr. 554 Spirit blue THN .... lb 5.06 - —

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Echinacea root, bls. ..... lb 1.25 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., kgs ..... lb. .60 - —
Select, bundles ..... lb .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd. lb. 2.77 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works .. lb. 1.95 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz.lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots. oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .75 - —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .73 - —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27 - —
Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram. lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eserine salicylate, bots. ..... oz. 34.50 -40.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 26.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .18½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb .12½- —
95-98% dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .16¾ —
tanks dlvd lb 12¾ —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .17 —
tanks, dlvd lb .13 —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ —
tanks dlvd lb .12¾ —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 —
tanks dlvd lb .13 —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 58½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .60 —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .56 —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 20.63 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 20 73 -20 84
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax free, dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .78 .89
tanks, same basis gal .52 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 21 75 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 21.85 -21.96
tanks, same basis gal. 21 59 —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .21½ —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 17½ —
Ethyl benzoate bots. ..... lb. .75 1.00
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .40 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms t.c.l., t.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate dms. works lb. .85 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 4 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb lots or more, frt. alld E lb. .73 - —
bgs smaller lots frt alld E lb. .75 - —
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis., 10.20.50.100.150 cps., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride tech. cyls. works. lb .20 22
dms., works lb .18 20
tanks works lb .10 —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .43½ —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .44½ —
tanks dlvd E lb .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute ACS dms lb .27 —
Anesthesia USP dealers, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 —
½-lb cns ..... lb 1.09 —
¼-lb cns ..... lb 1.21 —
Indust. dms. c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .15 —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb .11 —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .37 —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. 38½ —
tanks, dlvd E. lb .34½ —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .39½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .40½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18 - —
Ethyl iodide chys. works ... lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate dms. c.l., frt. equald lb 52 —
dms., t.t.l. frt equald lb 52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb 50 —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP hots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb 1.05 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .47 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms. works, frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono- Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks frt. alld ..... lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis .... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
Ethylene, contract refy gate lb .0475- .052
Ethylene dibromide dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms. t.c.l. frt equald lb .31½- —
tanks frt equald lb .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .13 —
tanks, same basis lb .09 —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol indust dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd E lb. .21 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, flake, 150-lb etn lb. .33 - —
Ethylene oxide dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms t.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. 6.75 - —
less than 500-lb. ..... lb. 7.40 - —
Eucalyptol USP cns. dms lb .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil NF rectified 70 75% dms. lb. .45 - —
NF rectified, 80-85% dms. lb 53 - .62
Eugenol, tech., dms ..... lb. 0.00 - —
USP, dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. .. lb. 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs .... lb. .17½- —
French, light, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- —
Indian, light, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. ..... lb. .17½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls t.c.l. works 100 lbs 5 75 7 25
Ferric chloride 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, c.l. equip. 100% basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
USP cryst dms t.l works lb 08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .56 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm lb. 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe. dms. frt alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran. 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.30 - —
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate NF, soluble, gran pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, 225-lb dm.lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Ferric stearate dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .39 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35 25 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 36 25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33 25 - —
Ferric-amonium citrate, NF, brown, gran., 100-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
NF, green, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt equald lb. .68 - —
Ferric-ammonium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. .32½- —
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate USP, 200-lb dm., frt equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate gran. bgs., c.l., works ton. 34 50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40 00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27 00 —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10

Fir balsam, Canada, bbls ..... gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon bbls ..... gal. 3.40 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1380- .1430
Kettle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1280- .1330
tanks ..... lb. .1080- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 118.00 -120.00
Fishscrap, dom menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd. bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton. 114.00 -116.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid USP, bots fib dms., kilo lots or more gram. .25 - —
10% feed grade fib dms. 3 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid 85% chys. c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
chys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1620- .1720
90% chys., c.l., works ..... lb. .1625- —
chys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .65 .70
Fumaric acid tech. 250-lb dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .23¼ —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24¾ —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb less.
Furfural dms. c.l. works ..... lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dvd. E ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. W ..... lb. .12½- —
Furfuryl alcohol cns., works ..... lb. .28 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .20½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, refd dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —

G

G salt bbls, frt alld., 100% basis lb. 73 - —
Gallic acid NF VII, bbls, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 2.00 —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom. bots. oz. 4.75 6.05
Imp. bots. oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root, bls. ..... lb .24 - —
Grd., bbls, bxs ..... lb .30 - —
Powd, bbls bxs ..... lb .30 - —
Geraniol, extra cns, dms. ..... lb 1.75 2.40
Soap grade dms ..... lb .90 1.75
Standard cns., dms. ..... lb 1.65 —
Synthetic dms ..... lb 1.30 —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. ..... lb. 21.00 -24.00
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 15.00 -19.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate cns lb 1.90 2.70
Synthetic dms ..... lb 1.45 —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. ..... lb. 12.00 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb 4.25 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb 4.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid tech. 50% dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
Glue, green, bone, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
Glue, hide, 178-206, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .36½ - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb 1.80 - —
fib. dms. 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo 150.00 300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo 100.00 —
Bots. 500-kilo lots kilo 75.00 —

Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification 88%, tanks dlvd, lb. .13½- .14
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .12¾
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27⅛- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .24⅝- —
Dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 25½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .26¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .23¾- —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .24½- —
Dom., refd., syn., 99.5%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .24¾- —
Imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .12½- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glyceryl guaiacolate, 100-lb. fib. dm., dlvd lb. 4.00 - —
25-lb. fib. dm., dlvd. ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.90 3.00
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.25 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. ..... lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90% powd. bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
Cryst., 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - .08¼
Yellow, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05½- .05⅝
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .10½- —
Extra winter, strained, dms, c.l., Chicago lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .13½- —
Prime, burning, dms., c.l., same basis, Chicago lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .15½- —
Other areas ¾c. higher, except Texas and West Coast, 1¼c. higher.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb 40 —
Guaiacol, NF cryst, dms, tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacwood oil cns. lb 65 .80
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Guar gum, edible, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipt. pt lb. .38 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 .42
Indust., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum

H

H acid, dry, bbls, c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb 1.05 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb 2.45 —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb 2.20 —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb .18 .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb lots, dms. lb 2.60 3.40
Hellebore root, dom, green, bls lb .70 .75
Helonias root, bls lb 1.50 —
Hemlock oil, cns lb 2.55 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls lb .40 - .45
Heptachlor, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 —
Houston, Texas gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif., 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo 19.70 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo 49.25 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs or more lb 1.84 - —
dms. to 1,100 lbs lb 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs. smaller lots same basis, lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd New York City and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs. smaller lots same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb .33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 3.95 - 4.00
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms, l.c.l. works lb .76 —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.70 1.75
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, 240-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
240-lb. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 2.92 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabieyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
20°, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works ...100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys. l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
cbys. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. .85 - .90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.00 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pint bots., f.o.b. works, pint. .70 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal or 30-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 17.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 19.00 - —
20-gal., dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.75 per cwt. for drum delivery
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .07 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l. works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq. 98% tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .29 - .31
cyls., dlvd. W ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 1.10 - —
Tech., dms, c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .82½- —
dms, l.c.l, dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l. dlvd lb 2.59 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.61 - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms. Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks Belle W. Va lb .073 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.65 - 6.00
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .69 - —
fib dms. 2,000 to 19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .77 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib., dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, basis lb. .81 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same lb. 1.01 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 7.75 8.50
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 7.75 - 8.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys. f.o.b works lb 1.95 - —
NF 50% 10-cbys., same basis lb. 1.35 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, Coaltar, 1171 Indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots ..... lb. 13.65 -15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 4.50 - —
50-lb. dms., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd lb. 4.75 - —
10 lb. cns., 10-50 lbs., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
5 lb. bots., dlvd. ..... lb. 5.25 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.20 - 2.22
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.90 - —
dms., 100-lb., same basis lb. 5.05 - —
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.60 - 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.15 - 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. ..... lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .35 - —
Iron blue alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb. .61 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .62 - —
Dom., reg. bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
alkali-resistant, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
bbls. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Imp. British, reg. bbls. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05½- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York, lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works lb. .12¼- —
other shades, same basis lb. .12 - .12½
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol cns. ..... lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..... lb 46 - 56
Isobornyl formate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Isobornyl propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .30 - .35
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99% tanks, works gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Isobutyric acid, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.l., same basis lb. .33 —
Isobutyronitrile, d.ns., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos kilo. 12.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18 - —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .16½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .44 - —
Anhyd., c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd. bgs c.l. f.o.b. works lb. .39½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
bgs., 500-lbs. same basis ..... lb. .36 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
NF, powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb .65 - .70
Japan wax, cs. ..... lb. .29 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. ..... lb .16 .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. ..... lb 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. ..... lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .10 - .12
NF colloidal 50-lb. bgs lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .43 - .45
No. 3, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .37 - .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - .12

L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal .16 - —
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, food processing, 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. N.Y., Phila lb. .1986- —
dms., 20 or more, same basis. lb. .2036- —
dms., 5 to 19, same basis lb. .2086- —
dms., 1 to 4, same basis lb. .2136- —
80%, c.l., dms., same basis lb. .3336- —
dms., 20 or more, same basis. lb. .3386- —
dms., 5 to 19, same basis lb. .3436- —
dms., 1 to 4, same basis lb. .3486- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls. 5 to 19 works ..... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .4625- —
bbls. 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .4725- —
bbls. 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85%, cbys. ..... lb. .85 - —

Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 25,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower.
USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb dms., works lb. .24 - .26
USP, annyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works lb. .26 - .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb dms., works. lb. .20 —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .0885- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms lb. .30¼- .32¾
bags lb. .28¾- .31¼
tanks lb. .27¾- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 1.85 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd. bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, 400-lb. fib. dms. lb. .56 - —
Lead iodide NF V lars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11 - —
St. Louis lb. .1080- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 47% Pb., dms. dlvd lb .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, tech., cryst., 400-lb. fib. dms lb. .2675- —
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech powd. bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic, dms. works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., same basis lb. .1395- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1495- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
Lead, resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., lb. .49 - —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works lb. .46 —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mirs. point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .26¾- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo.14.20 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 6.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.00
dl-Leucine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo.50.00 - —
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lilac oil lb. 1,500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs. works, E ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l. same basis ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
West Indian, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Expressed, West Indian, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.45 4.25
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 2.65 - 4.50
96-98%, dms. lb 3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
99%, tech. to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.13 - —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.18 - —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .45

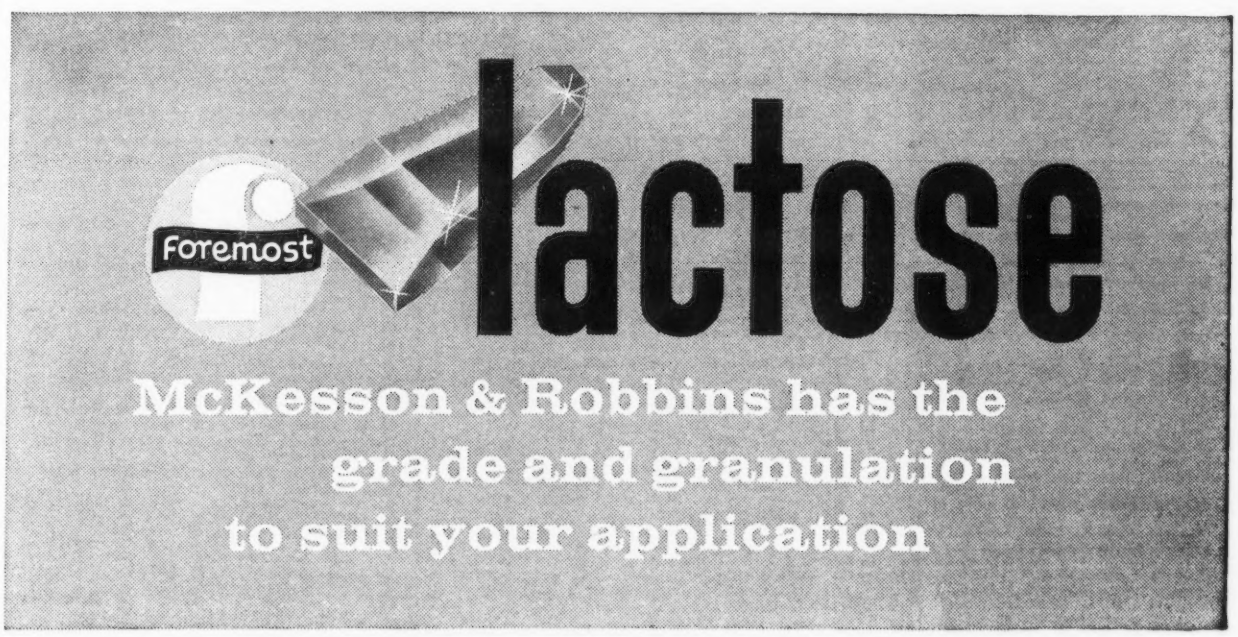
Linseed meal, expeller, 32%, bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton.61.00 - —
Extracted, 34%, bulk, same basis. ton.55.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1816 —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .2010- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1450- —
tanks, New York lb. .1558- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1583- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acid, water white, dms lb. .2975- .31
Litharge, comi., powd. obls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1325- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- —
Lithium avumlnum hydride, lump, dms., works lb.33.00 - 39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., ton lots lb. .58 - —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .64 - —
Tech., dms., ton lots lb. .57 - —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .63 - —
Lithium chloride CP, annyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech, anhyd. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt alld lb. .87 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate NF dms. ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.75 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs. lots or more works. lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .63 - —

Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. 1.03 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord, bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09¼- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .80 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz.30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Lycododium, cs. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
siftings, bls. lb. 1.15 - —

Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.00 - 11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾ .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs., c.l., f.o.b Lunning, Nev ton.39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l. same basis ton 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36½ .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.86.25 - —
Deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.15 - —
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14



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Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb .14 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb .15 16
• Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l. works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. 14 .15
hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 75.00 -100.00
Magnesium gluconate 100-lb dm. f.o.b works E lb 1.42 · —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b works lb. .24½- 25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., t.l.l., frt alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb .36 —
pigs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, same basis lb. .59 · —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb .29 · —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 · —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 · —
bgs. l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 · —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 · —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb .38 · —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 40 · —
fib dms., 100-lb lots lb. .45 · —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 · —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 · —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms c.l. frt. equald lb. .24 —
dms. l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .25½- —
tanks frt equald lb 22½ —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb less
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.35 —
dms., smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .42 · .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 · —
Manganese borate, tech., fib dms. lb. .23¼- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 · .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .21¾ —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 · —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 · —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms same basis ton 152.50 · —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms lb 1.84 · —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb .35 · —
Manganese hypophosphite NF dms. lb. 3.52 · —
Manganese linoleate, liq. 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn bbls lb. 41¼ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34½- —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E lb. .37 · —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. .39 · —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb .29¼- —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn, dms. lb. .42 · —
Manganese sulfate fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E ton 66.50 · —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd S., E ton 93.50 · —
75%, $MnSO_4$, 30-tons, same basis 85.00- —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb .26½- —
Manila copal gum C, bgs lb. .35 .39
DBB, bgs lb. .42 .48
DK, dust bgs. lb. 14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb .20 24
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 —
fib dms. to ton lots works lb. .62 · —
fib dms. single dm. works lb. .65 —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs. c.l., works lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28 —
Menadione, USP bots. gram. .044 05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf ports lb. .05¾- .06¼
Menthol, nat. USP, Brazilian large crystals, cs lb. 7.40 - 7.60
Nat., USP Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb. 7.30 - 7.50
Japanese, cs. lb. 10.25 -10.50
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb. 4.25 · —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 · —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 · —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 · —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 · —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb 4.03 · —
USP, gran or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b works lb 3.78 · —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 3.84 · —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb 6.97 · —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works, lb. 4.72 · —
tech., 50-lb dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.52 · —
yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.69 · —
tech., dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.35 · —
25-lb. fib. dm. lb. 4.38 · —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV)
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 188.00 · —
Mesityl oxide dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 · .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid glacial 98%, dms. truckloads frt equald lb .42½- —
dms. smaller lots, frt equald. lb. .43 .75
tanks works frt. equald lb. .40 · —
Methanol, nat, denaturing, grade, tanks frt alld gal. .85 · —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd gal. .61½- —
Syn., tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 · —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal min., dlvd gal. .30 · —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b terminal gal. .29 · —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms. l.c.l. works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .39 · —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b works, frt equald lb. 21.75 · —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b works, frt equald lb. 27.25 · —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms. t.l., frt alld lb 1.10 · —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb 1.16 · —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt alld., 50-lb or more lb 3.50 · —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms. same basis lb. 1.43 · —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs lb. .66 · —
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. 24 24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat. dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss. frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. 70½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .44½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35¼- —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 · —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld lb. .60 · —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.20 · 2.70
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 · .72
on 100 lbs lb. .73 · .79
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 · —
50-lb bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 · —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 · —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 · —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 · —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfgs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 · —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 · —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 · .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 · —
tanks, works lb. .07 · —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .26 · —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .27 · —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .28 · —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 27.25 -29.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 · 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 · 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 · —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 · —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 · 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 · —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib dms lb. 6.90 · —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.32 · —
5-39 dm lots, same basis lb. 1.37 · —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.27 · —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 2.95 · —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 · —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Methylene blue, NF, crystals, 100-lbs., frt. equald lb. 4.10 · —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms. c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
dms. l.c.l., t.l.l. dlvd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 · —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd. paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 · —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 · —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 · —
wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 · —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse or frt alld E. lb. .09 · —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 · .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 · .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white tech. 50-65 vis., non ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .70 · —
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 · —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54 · —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70½- —
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54½- —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 · —
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 · —
tankcars, refy. gal. .55 · —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 · —
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 · —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 · —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .83 · —
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .88 · —
tankcars, refy. gal. .67 · —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .85 · —
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis. gal. .90 · —
tankcars, same basis gal. .69 · —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .875 · .90
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .925 · —
tankcars, refy. gal. .69 · .715
340-350 vis., nonret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .92½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .97½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .76½- —
(For dlvd. N.Y. prices add 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for l.c.l.).
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16 · —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 · —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 · —
New York gal. .305 · —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 · —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 · —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 · —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 · —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 · —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 1.75 · —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 · —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14 · .14½
tanks, New York gal. .15½- .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 · —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 · —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 · —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.25 · —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.61 · —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.60 · —
Molybdic acid, 84%, dms., works. lb. 1.15 · 1.25
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .865 · —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 · —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 · —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 · —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 · —
tanks, works lb. .54 · —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 · —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see n-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 · —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 · —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 · —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 · —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 · —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 · —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .36 · —
30-35% soln., dms., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 · —
40% soln., dms. frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 · —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 · —
Monopentaerythritol, tech. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 · —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .30 · —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 3.05 · —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 · —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.07 · 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs. lb. .29 · .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .25 · .26
German, bgs. lb. .25 · .26
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works. oz. 12.35 · —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 · —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 · —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 · —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 · 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 · 5.00
Ketone fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 · 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 · 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 · —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.40 · —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .09 · .09¼
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .09 · —
Mustard, oil, syn., bots. lb. 1.60 · 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .23¼- .25¾
tanks lb. .22¼- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .65 · .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 · —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 · —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald lb. .06¼- .06½
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 · —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 · —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .36 · —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.00 · —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).

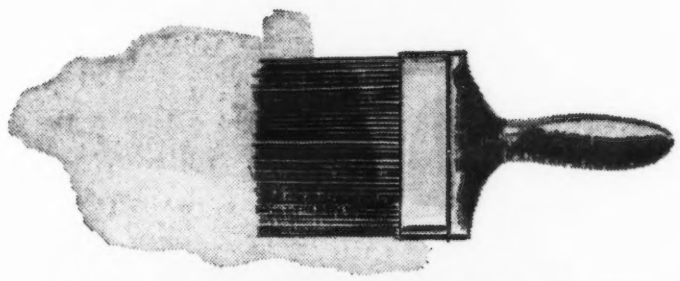
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt, alld lb. .52 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt, adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .18 - —
fib. dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .25 - —
Tech., fib. dms. gram. .13½- —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., divd lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Neroi, dms. lb. 4.75 —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 -575 00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt, alld lb. 1.50 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., divd. lb. .72 - .79
Nickel carbonate, bbls., divd. lb. .83 - .90
Nickel chloride, bbls., divd. lb. .39½- .47½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt, alld lb. .78 - .79
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .81¼- —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt, alld. lb. .34½- .36½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .92 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .91 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. lb. .30½- .38
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., frt, equald kilo. 5.75 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis kilo. 5.85 - 6.05
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., divd kilo. 6.50 - 7.50
Nicotine sulfate 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms, frt, alld lb 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt, alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb 5.00 - —
Nitric acid 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.05 6.85
38° Be., cbys. c.l., works E. 100 lbs 6.25 —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.55 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs 7.05 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l. works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
dms., frt alld lb. .99 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt, alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt, alld., 100% basis 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt, alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt alld. lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs. lb. 1.50 - —
p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb min., divd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt, alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt, alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .13 —
dms., l.c.l., frt, alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt, alld. lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½- —
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½- —
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½- .47½
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., t.l lb. .71 - —
dms., l.t.l. lb. .73 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .30 - —
tanks, divd E lb. .26 - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works unit-ton. 1.64 - —
Manufacturing type, same basis, unit-ton. 1.32 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va lb. .063 - —
Cyls. t.l., min 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½- —
Cyls., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.50 - —
(The foregoing price is per unit NH_3, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. producers' works, Chicago.)
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., divd. E lb. .26 - —
dms., l.t.l., divd. E lb. .27½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt, alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt, equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt, alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt, alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt, alld. E. of Rockies lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
1-Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher.
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt, alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt, alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. 16 - —
tanks, frt, alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l, frt, alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt, alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt, alld lb. .20 —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Noscapine, cns. oz. 8.00 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.20 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. .98 - .99
Nutmeg oil USP dist., East indian, cns. lb. 8.00 -12.00
West indian, cns. lb 9.00 -12.00
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .44 - .47
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., divd., Zone 1 lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- .44½
tanks, divd. Zone 1 lb. .37½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumera grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
n-Octyl-decyl alcohol blend, tanks, divd lb. .19 - —
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .23 —
tanks, works lb .21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liquid, dms. lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks lb. .14¼- .14½
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
S. D., dms. lb. .17½- .20
tanks lb. .15 - —
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .15 .20
Tears, cs. lb 22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb 5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, ex whse. gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —



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Now From Delhi Taylor superior quality VM&P NAPHTHA for the Paint & Varnish Industry

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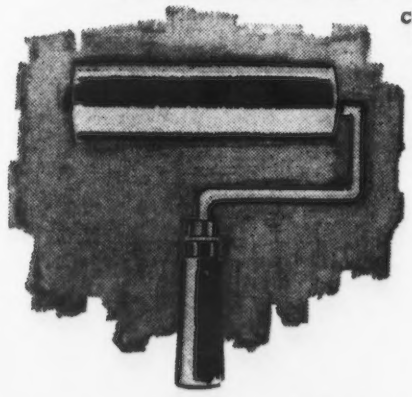
COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS WILL BE FURNISHED UPON REQUEST.



CHEMICAL DIVISION
DELHI-TAYLOR OIL CORPORATION
FIDELITY UNION TOWER, DALLAS 1, TEXAS • 320 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
CORPUS CHRISTI • CHICAGO • CHARLESTON, S. C. • BATON ROUGE • HOUSTON

Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - .90
Calif., sweet., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb. .40 - .45
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .28 - .30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury, wax, crude, bgs. lb. .50 - .52
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .54 - .56
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .20½ - —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb. higher.
o-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .14¾ - .15¾
tanks, New York lb. .12 - —
Palm oil acid, double dist., dms. lb. .16½ - .19
tanks lb. .14 - —
single dist., dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 5.25 - 6.50
Papain, powd., bots. lb. 3.25 - 10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .33 - .38
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.30 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.41 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- .0660
Fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. Paraffin, fully refined., 135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy. gal. .17½ - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. f.o.b., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld lb. .84 —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .35 .40
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.60 6.50
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b. mills ton 67.00 Nom.
solvent, same basis ton 65.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .17 - —
Refd., dms. lb. .22 - .22¼
tanks lb. .20 - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipt. pt kilo. 4.52 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .018 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .020 - —
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Pentachlorophenol, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt, equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., less than ton-lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., 2,000 lb. minimum, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .45½ - —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .52 - .56
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .52 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. No stocks.
imp., USP, dms. lb. .85 - .90
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Redist., USP, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.65
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. .12¼ - —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.30 - —
Petrolatum, NF, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .085 - .08625
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11125-.11250
tanks, refy. lb. .0625- .06375
NF, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
NF, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb .09125-.09675
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1175- .1225
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. .09625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1225- —
tanks, refy. lb. .07375- —
Full tankwagons of petrolatum are ¼c. more per lb. than tankcars.
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½ - .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .19
tanks, works lb. .14½ - .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .16½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, same basis ⅘lb. .14¼ - —
39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¾ - —

One oil guarantees
full orange flavor
every single time
It's Exchange Orange Oil, U.S.P., California Cold Pressed. Here's orange flavor as it should be—with the full flavor, aroma and color of California's finest oranges. And it is uniform—the same, batch after batch. Only the Sunkist Growers, with the world's largest stocks of quality oranges at their command, could bulk-blend an oil with such consistent flavor balance.
Always look for "Exchange" on the tamper-proof container seal—your guarantee it was pressed and packed by the Sunkist Growers. You can depend on it.
Sunkist Growers
Products Sales Department, Ontario, California
Exchange Brand Orange Oil is distributed in the U. S. by Dodge & Olcott, Inc.; Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; Ungerer & Co.
Exchange

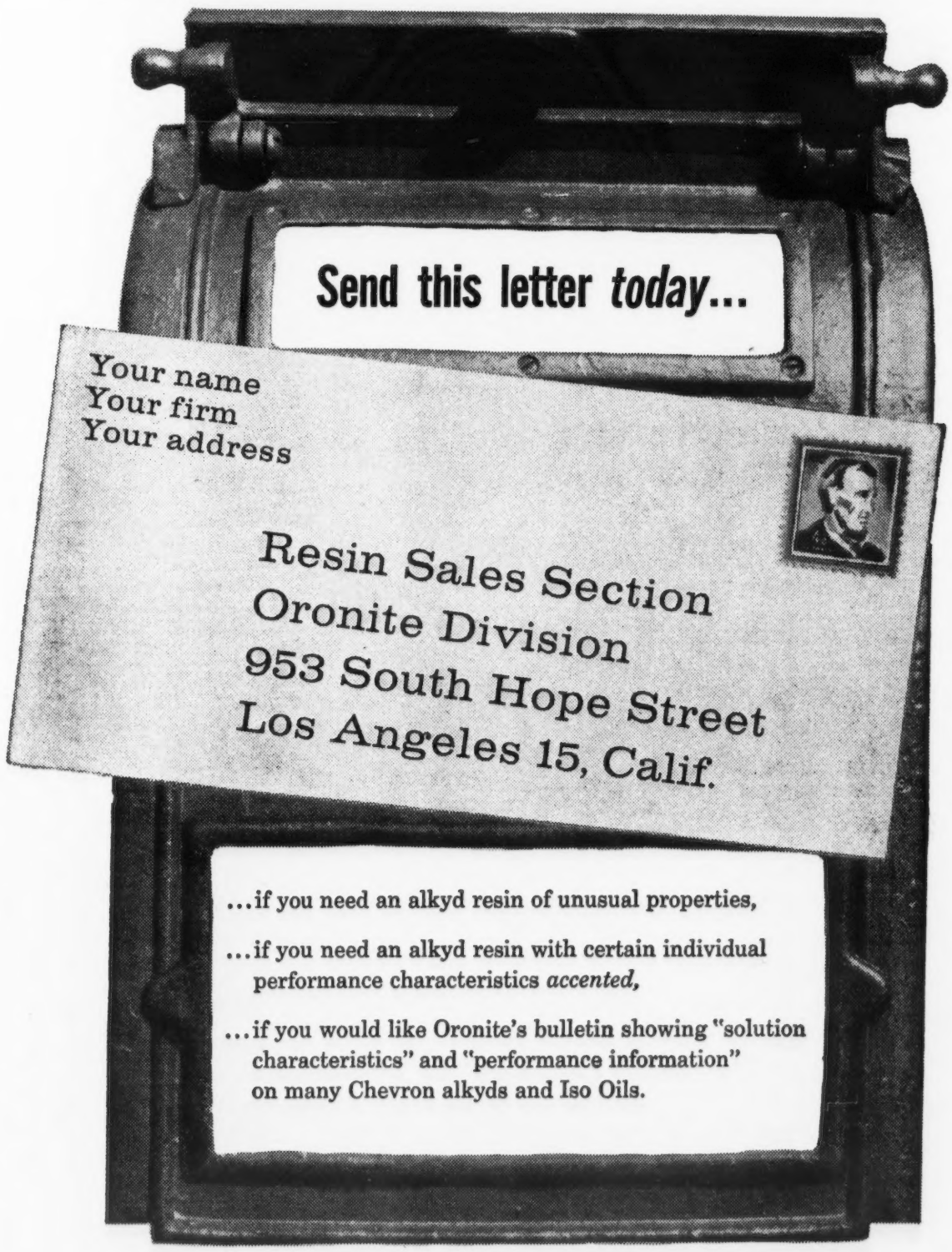
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16¼ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld.. lb. 1.30 • —
250-lb. dm., same basis..... lb. 1.35 • —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd.. lb. .46 • —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd..... lb. .49 • —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd..... lb. .45 • —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd..... lb. .48 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.15 - 2.35
100%, bots. ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
di-Phenylalanine, dms., 1-kilo.. kilo. 65.00 • —
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 • —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .51½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .47½ - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.08 • —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. 1.10 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi, fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .76¼ - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.50 • —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd E. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 • —
o-Phenylphenol dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¼ - .27
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼ - .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 17.75 • —
Tech., fib dms. works lb. 10.45 • —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ref. cyls. works lb. .15½ - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 46.50 • —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton. 4.989 - 5.398
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.849 - 5.858
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.429 - 6.438
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 7.329 - 7.338
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton. 8.219 - 8.228
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl. and labor at $1.64.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 • —
80%, cbys., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 • —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 • —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20¼
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 • —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½ - .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½ - .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1375 - .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1475 - .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works. lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39 • .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .18 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .63 • —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.90 • —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 • —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 • —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 • —
Resinated, bbls. ..... lb. 3.00 • —
Water dispersable, bbls. ..... lb. 1.71 • —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1-000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 5.20 • —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .46 - .48
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46½ - .49
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .43 - .46
b-Picoline, 98% dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.15 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .95 • —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, dms., t.o.b., works lb. 1.60 • —
tanks, t.l. same basis ..... lb. 1.50 • —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. ..... lb. .85 • —
Tech., bbls ..... lb. .50 • —
Pigment green B, kgs ..... lb. 1.55 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 5.15

Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. ..... lb. .69 - .72
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .61 • —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. .... lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns..... lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 • —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 • —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .188 • —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pink root, bls. ..... lb. 2.25 • —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. 1.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. 1.85 • —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.33 • —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.29 • —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .90 • —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld.. lb. .93 • —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.11 • —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., 5 dms. or more, l.c.l., l.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 • —
1-4 dms., same basis lb. 2.70 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.55 • —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, coaltar, may be found in the C's under Coaltar pitch.

Platinum metal, works..... oz. 81.00 - 85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.... lb. 12.50 - 15.50
Poke root, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 • —
dms., smaller lots, works..... lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 • —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .23½ - .26
Nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - .44
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. .... lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - —
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .12½ - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 11.05 • —
Potash, caustic, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 • —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm. f.o.b works, E lb .31 • —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb .22 • —
powd., dms. lb .24 • —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. 18 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ 19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms ⅝c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 • —
100-lb. bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 • —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .49 • —
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .22 - .24
Dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 • —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.15 • —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Potassium chlorate, cryst, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .14 .15
works lb. .12¼- —

Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 —
NF powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —

Potassium chloride indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works to 00 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb .31.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb .33.00 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26

Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate)

Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 .51

Potassium citrate, NF gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd. 250-lb dms. same basis. lb. .46 - —

Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 —
dms., 2,000-4,999-lb. lots lb. .43½- —
dms., 1,999-lb. lots or less lb. .44½- .46½

Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)

Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb .50 —
dms. smaller lots works lb .65 —

Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb .24½- —
dms. smaller lots lb .29 —

Potassium fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb .30 —
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb .31 - —

Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb .36 .37

Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 - —

Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30

Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic)

Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. 33½ .38

Potassium hypophosphite, NF fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —

Potassium iodide USP, cryst, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.55 - —

Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K₂O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .17 - .1765

Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb. 16 - —
Powd. dms lb. 27 - —

Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 26.00 -27.20
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .38 - .40
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 27.80 -29.00

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month

Potassium nitrate, NF cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 17.00 —
bbls smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 19.00
gran. bgs. 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs 11.00 12.00
powd. bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10.50 —
bgs smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 13.00

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb. .32 - —

Potassium pentaborate, gran. dms., c.l. works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 17.48 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 18.73 —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .19 .20

Potassium permanganate, comml., kgs. works lb. .25 .33
USP dms., works lb. .29 .35

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .1475- .1575

Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)

Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide)

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs 6.15 —
40.5° Be 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 - —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs. works lb .09½ 10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher

Potassium stannate, dms. frt alld. lb. .883 - .956

Potassium sulfate, min 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .65½- .67½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb .31 .33
NF VII, gran. 400-lb. dm lb. .18 —
NF VII powd. 400-lb dm lb. .17 —

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)

Potassium thiocyanate, NF cryst., dms. works lb. .96 98
Tech. dms. works lb 77 79

Potassium titanate, ctns. c.l. works lb 16¼ —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works lb. 16½ —
ctns. 1-ton lots or less, works lb. 16¾ —

Potassium magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk works base price ton 13.45 - —
bulk works, July forward ton 14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd. 250-lb dms., c.l., works E lb. 42½- —
250-lb dms. 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb dms., same basis lb. .43½- —

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40

Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms., l.c.l. works lb. .52½- .55

Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

Procaine hydrochloride USP antibiotic grade dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.40 —
dms. 500 lbs lb 2.45 —
dms. 100 lbs lb 2.50 —

Progesterone, USP bots gram No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate bots gram. No prices.

Propenyl guaethol, dms lb. 24.30 27.00

b-Propriolactone, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l. c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 —

Propionic acid, syn. pure, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .14 .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ .16½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ .12½

n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 4.40

n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40

Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30

n-Propylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.255 —

n-Propylene dichloride consumers', dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .0995- —
tanks same basis lb .07 —

Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
USP dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17 —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .14½ —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .42 .45
Blonde bgs lb. .18 .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .48

Pumice, dom., grd. coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. 03⅝ 04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. 03⅝- —

Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 .26

Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)

Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —

Powd. 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton works lb. .71 - —

Pyrethrum liquid, 20 1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms. works gal 9.60 9.80

100-1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 45.90 -46.90

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb 11.00 11.35
purif. 20% dms. works lb 11.00 11.35

Pyridine, denat. dms c.l. works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. 75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - .76½
tanks, same basis lb. .71 - —

Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .18 .21

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 90.00 - —

Pyrites, Canadian 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 4.50 5.00

Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)

Pyrogallic acid NF (see Pyrogallol).

Pyrogallic acid tech. nbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 3.50 - —

Pyrogallol, NF 100-lb dms lb 3.50 - —

Pyroxylin, USP bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia, chips lb. .10 - —

Quicksilver (see Mercury, metal)

Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.55 - 1.75

Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .78½- —

Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3750- —

Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz dm. oz. .28 - —

Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz dm. oz. .3650- —

Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz dm. oz. .3150- —

Quinoline, dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. 50¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —

Powd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —

Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17¼- —

Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs. works lb 1.15 - —

Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb 1.00 1.20

Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).

Red oil (see Oleic acid)

RED PIGMENTS

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)

Red toner, Lake C, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.30 - —

Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.10 - —

Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 77½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —

Resorcinol in dms., 1c. per lb. more.

Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —

USP, powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —

Rhatany root, bgs lb. .14 - .16

Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —

Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 -16.00

Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —

Riboflavin, USP fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —

Riboflavin-5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms. kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 104.70 - —

Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).

Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)

Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).

Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb. 1,152.00- —
Turkish, bots., otto lb. 600.00 -700.00
absolute lb. 145.00 - —

Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .80 - .95

Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).

Rotenone, fib. dms., works unit-lb. .10½- —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .10½- —

Rottenstone, bgs. 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs. ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —

Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 —

Rue oil, bots lb. 2.75 3.00

Rutin, NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 11.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 11.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 13.00 - —

Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —

Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44

Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —

Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
USP, powd., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.53 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.63 - —

Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .19 - 20
tanks, Atl. coast lb. .17½- —

Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 19.50 - —

Safrol, dms lb 65 - —

Sage, Dalmatian, bgs lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .15 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —

Sage oil, clary, bots lb. 12.00 -15.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 2.85 3.25
Spanish, cns lb. 1.25 1.75

Sal soda (see Soda sal).

Salicylaldehyde, dms. c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.25 - —

Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb. 1.05 - —

Salicylic acid, tech. fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
fib dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .44¾- —

USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .51¾- —
200-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53¾- —
100-lb. fib dms, less than 1,000 lbs lb. .56¾- —

USP, pwd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .58¾- —
100-lb fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .61¾- —

Salol, NF, gran. bbls. kgs lb 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.

Salt rock, paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 - —

Salt, table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 1.34 - —

Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —

Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)

Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 - .66
powd. fib dms lb. 75 76

Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 27.00 -30.00

Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. 1.03 —
lb. No stocks.

Sassafras oil, artif., dms lb. .45 —
Nat., dom. dms lb. 1.40 - —

Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —

Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd. bgs. frt alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 - —

Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, 10 oz. lots, bots oz. 13.50 - —

Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs. c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —

Seidlitz mixture, fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32

Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 6.50 - —

Senega root, bls lb. 2.40 - —

Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings lb. .16 -
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 17 - —

Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.00 - 7.50

Sesame oil, USP, dms., l.c.l lb. .37 - .38

Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .15 - —
Salvadorian, Nat. bgs lb. .16 - —

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .29½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —

Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages.

Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .58 - —

Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs. 10-bg. lots lb. .32 .34

Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .40 - —
tanks, works gal. .35 - —

Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- .18¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton 45.00 -50.00

Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 20.00 - —

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91¾- —

Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —

Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots. 250-500 oz., same basis, oz. 67¾- —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots oz. 1.46 - —

Snakeroot oil, Canada, ens lb. 40.00 -43.00

Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .50 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —

Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 —
100 lbs. 3.95 4.72

Soda caustic, flake, 76%, dms. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq. 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50% rayon type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
Liq. 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq. 73% rayon type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —

Soda sal, conc. bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —

Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF 60% gran. dms. c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —

Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom. 300 lbs or more lb. 1.02 - —

Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —

Sodium antimoniate, bgs. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .29 - —

Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, 200 lb dm less than ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .24 - —
ton lots or more, same basis. lb. .23½- —

Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works lb. .18½- —
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis lb. .19 - —
100-500 dms. same basis lb. .20 - —

Sodium ascorbate, dms., 100-kilos., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 5.75 - —
less than 100-kilos kilo. 6.00 - —

Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —

USP, 100-lb. dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
100-lb., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.85 —

USP powd., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ½c. per lb higher

Sodium bifluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —

Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms. c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
dms. l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10

Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —

Sodium borate (see Borax)

Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 11.75 -14.00
stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, tanks, works lb. 7.50 - —
dms., same basis lb. 11.50 -13.00

Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.

Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —

Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda sal)

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.10 —

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .09 —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. 09½- .10½

Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb higher.

Sodium chloride, tech (see Salt).

Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —

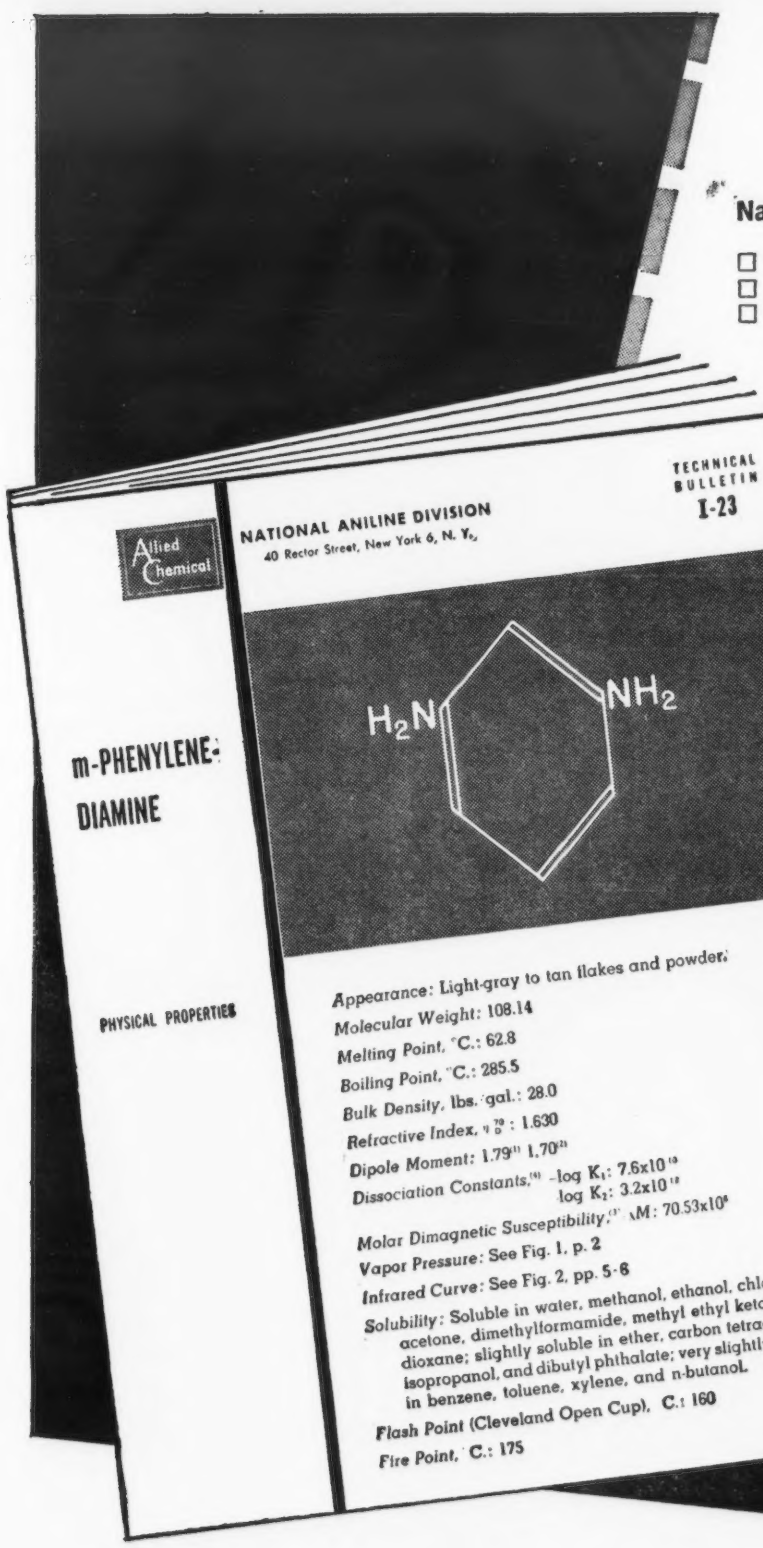
Sodium chlorite, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms. 20-dm lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —

Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190

Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 —

Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.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TECHNICAL BULLETIN
I-23
Allied Chemical
m-PHENYLENE-DIAMINE
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
H_2N
NH_2
Appearance: Light-gray to tan flakes and powder.
Molecular Weight: 108.14
Melting Point, °C.: 62.8
Boiling Point, °C.: 285.5
Bulk Density, lbs./gal.: 28.0
Refractive Index, n_D^{79}: 1.630
Dipole Moment: 1.79[11] 1.70[23]
Dissociation Constants,[10] -log K_1: 7.6x10[10]
log K_2: 3.2x10[12]
Molar Dimagnetic Susceptibility,[7] χM: 70.53x10[6]
Vapor Pressure: See Fig. 1, p. 2
Infrared Curve: See Fig. 2, pp. 5-6
Solubility: Soluble in water, methanol, ethanol, chloroform, acetone, dimethylformamide, methyl ethyl ketone, and dioxane; slightly soluble in ether, carbon tetrachloride, isopropanol, and dibutyl phthalate; very slightly soluble in benzene, toluene, xylene, and n-butanol.
Flash Point (Cleveland Open Cup), C.: 160
Fire Point, C.: 175

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Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., divd., E. of Rockies, 20,000-lb lots lb. .183 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., same basis, 2,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .208 - —
dms., same basis, 1,999-lb. lots and under lb. .218 - —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb dms. c.l. works lb. 18¾ - —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. 15¼ - —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l. frt alld., 100% basis lb 42 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb .13½ - —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14¼ - —
Sodium fluoride white, 97%, tib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1390- —
fib dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms.lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, retd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works E. lb .64 - —
Tech. bgs. c.l. t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride 50% soln in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b shipping point, lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs. same basis lb 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb 1.20 - —
Sodium hydride, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite dms c.l., frt. alld lb. 23½ - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb. 25¼ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots, lb .23½ - 25
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .99 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb dms. f.o.b. works lb. 2.13 - —
Sodium tauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., divd lb. 20½ - —
dms., l.t.l., divd. lb. 21½ - —
tanks, divd lb 19½ - —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran bgs c.l. works ton 210 00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 8.30 - —
bags, smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 9.61 - 11.61
Tetrahydrate bgs. c.l. works ton 210 00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 14.83 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wh e 100 lbs. 16.08 - 18.08
Sodium metallic, bricks, c.l., works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld, lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs. 11 10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11 85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11 70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.80 - 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.02 - 1.21
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .84 - .86
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton 48 00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44 00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44 00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.40 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works, 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 15 40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. 26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. 27½ - .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. 25 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 26½ - .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l. works lb. 18½ - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., divd E. of Miss lb. 21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - 22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, fx. gran., dms lb .52 - .53
NF powd., dms lb. .55 - .56

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.50 - 9.55
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.90
Duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Monobasic, anhyd bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - 10.15
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.60 - 10.20
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., divd E of Rockies lb. .34½ - —
Prices W of Rockies 3c per lb more
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.13 - —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.83 - —
Sodium salicylate USP dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. 28½ - —
dms. less than 1,000 lbs. dms.lb. 31½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
divd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
divd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
divd zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La. and Miss. south of 31°; Tex E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St Louis) Neb E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96° Kan., Neb W. of 98° N D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo and El Paso Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works, 100 lbs 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 1.90 - 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
47° Be 1:2.9 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be 1:2.4 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .749 - .808
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. 22½ - —
Tech., anhyd. bgs., c.l., divd E. ton 56.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
USP cryst. fib dms lb .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .07¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 08¼ - —
Liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton 130 00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb. 06 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. 05½ - —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. 06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, purified, cryst., 250-lb dms lb. .90 - —
Tech. anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .367 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .387 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF cryst. bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Tech. anhyd. 100-lb bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs. l.c.l. t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
photograde, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb bgs. l.c.l. t.l.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works, lb. .14¼ - —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., c.l., frt alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb cns., c.l. frt alld E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.73 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.48 - —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.18 - —
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. divd. E lb. 1.32 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate dms., t.l., divd lb. 22½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Petroleum, straight, aromatic, 310°-360F. b.r., 14°-16°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355° 420°F b.r. 17° 18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Partial aromatic, 211°-265°F b.r., 21°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°-340°F b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°-380°F. b.r., 27° C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
322°-385°F b.r., 28°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .28 - —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. 33½ - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. 35½ - —
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb. 38½ - 40½
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼ - —
cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb .25 - .26
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
dms., 10,000 to 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .40½ - —
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ - .23½
Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - .29½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton 68.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .1065- —
Foots, soapstock acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .0675- —
Alkali, refd., dms. lb. .1498- .1525
tanks lb. .1298- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1448- .1475
tanks lb. .1248- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1490- .1515
tanks lb. .1290- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .17¼ - .18½
tanks lb. .14¾ - —
S. D., dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Sparteine sulfate, ens., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb 75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Sperm oil, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1750- .1850
tanks lb. .1550- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1650- .1750
tanks lb. .1450- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .33
cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .34
Spruce oil, crs., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. 16 - .18
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .921 - .943
Stannous chloride, annhyd., dms lb. 1.148 - 1.403
Stannous chloride, hyd., crystal, 800 lbs. or more lb. .975 - —
Stannous oxide, dms., divd. lb. 1.710 - 1.840
Stannous sulfate works lb. 1.234 - 1.274
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .81
Stearic acid, bbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .16¾ - .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼ - .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½ - .21
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .16½ - .18
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .028 - .03
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. 1.00 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib dms, divd, lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works, ton 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP)
Strophanthin K bots. oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Styrax gum, USP cs lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .132 - —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l., divd, lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene in the range of 31c. to 34c. a gallon and petroleum refining labor.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.03 - 1.10

Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - .78
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0630- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., divd lb. 33½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., divd. lb. 35½ - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade 100-200-lb. lots, bgs. l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb ctns. spot lb. .65 - 75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 9 90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9 00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9 25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo 23.35 -24 45
USP, powd., dms. kilo 22 60 -23 70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo 24 80 -25 90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo 23.50 - —
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo 24.80 25 90
Sulfamethazine USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo 19 65 -20 75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo 18 75 -19 85
Sulfamic acid, cryst, dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 16.00 -
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs 17 50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs 14.75 —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs 16 25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide NF reg., 1,000 lb., fib. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.75 - —
NF, reg., smaller lots, fib. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.80 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton 23.50 - —
export, f.o.b vessels Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, pashing through mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Sulfur, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½ - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .13
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., divd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½ - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works, East ton 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works, East ton 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works, East ton 23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, California works, tanks ton 26.45 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. al'd lb. .16¼ - —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks works ton 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. 1.00 - —
bulk, f.o.b. vessel at Fla. unit-ton. 1.05 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 31.00 - 36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
99.95X, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l. works ton 38.00 - —
625 mesh micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton 88.00 —
Dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 37.00 —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 - 35.00
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03⅛
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .07¼- .07½
Acid, refined dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- .10
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08¾
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .09¾
tanks, works lb. .06 - .08½
Tall oil fatty acids, less 2% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- .11
tanks, works lb. .07¾- .09
2-6% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works, lb. .08½- .09
tanks, works lb. .06½- .07
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅜- —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .03 - —
Inedible, fancy, guarant'd bulk lb. .06¾- —
dms. f.a.s., lb. .07¾- —
tanks, dvld. lb. .06⅛- .06¼
No. 1, dlvd lb. .05½- .05⅝
Prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¾- .05⅞
Special tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅝- —
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½- .08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½- .11
Tall oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .13¼- .15¾
tanks lb. .10¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .13½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk unit-ton 4.75 5.00
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.07
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms lb. 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., frt. equald basis gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
50-53%, dms. c.l., same basis gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
tanks same basis gal. .77 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .41 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .47 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .70 - —
Prime, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .40 - .50
Prime, dms lb. .64 - .75
Terpinyl propionate, dms lb. .53 - .56
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. 1.63 - 1.70
Testosterone propionate, USP bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. No prices.
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .23½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .66½- —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.04 - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .36½- —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .25½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .26½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .28½- —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .25 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. .41 - —
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works. lb. 6.45 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt alld lb. 3.80 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib dms., frt. alld kilo. 3.65 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms., frt. alld kilo. 27.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. 27.00 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. .76 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 6.20 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 1.15 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 4.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more works lb .33 - —
dl-Threonine, dms., 25 kilos, works, kilo. 3.50 - —

Thyme leaves, French, triple sifted extra, bgs lb. 115.00 - —
Spanish, extra, bgs lb. .25 - —
reg., bgs. lb. .11 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. .08 - —
NF, white, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Tech., white, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.95
Thymol, fib dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb .80 - 1.10
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs f.o.b. works lb 2.45 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 7.30 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, all grades, bgs., c.l., min. frt. ald lb. 1.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
Titanium dioxide, rutile, all grades, bgs., c.l., min. frt. ald. lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
metallurgical nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla. ton. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 180.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ton. 203.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher ton. 215.00 - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —

Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 min., f.o.b. plant, frt. alld. E lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., 5,000-lbs.-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .81½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., less than 5,000 lbs., same basis lb. .84 - —
For west coast delivery add 2c. per lb.
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
di-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 99.00 - —
di-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 90.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo. 22.50 - 24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.50

Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms. t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works lb. 1.70 - —

"Strike up the band... the versatility, uniformity, and dependability of Esso solvents have made them a leader in the field. Applicable in chemical processing, and in the formulation of surface coatings and plastics, Esso solvents help assure you of uniformly high-quality end products. They are delivered fresh from conveniently located storage terminals. Technical assistance from Esso Sales Service Laboratories, backed by the world's leading research laboratories, is yours for the asking. Call your Esso Representative or write to us at 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, New York. (And tell 'em Nosey sent you!)" *Nosey*

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY Esso

2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, prime f.o.b., N.Y. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs., same basis lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l. works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 4.10 4.20
No 2, cs. lb. 3.75 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.40 3.65
USP. powd., bbls. lb 1.05 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35½- —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin. dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms. c.l., f.o.b works lb. .52 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l. frt alld E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E. lb .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb 13¼ - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Trichloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., non-ret. dms., 1 dm., frt. equald kilo. 3.10 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks dlvd lb .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .20 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 — —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt alld lb. .25½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .24½- —
Triethylamine. dms.. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks. frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate. dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. 40½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 42 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
HP, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Triethylenetetramine. dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- .48¾
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .50¼
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 — —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
tanks. dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 .305
tanks frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .26 — —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
Trioxanes, pure, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. 41½- —
bbls. l.c.l. frt. equald lb. 43½- —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene dms. c.l., dlvd E gal. 44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld E lb. 20½- —
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l. frt. alld E lb. 22 — —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld E lb. .17½- —
tankwagon and compartmented, tankwagon, 1,000 gals., min, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in west.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Trypophane, dms., 1 kilo, works. kilo.154.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., New York lb. .29½- .29¾
tanks, imported lb. .28 - —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .27¾ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 .50
Tuscan red. bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .50 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33½- .38
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - .19
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .40½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .07¾- .08
turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. 08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid 55-gal dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N. indust. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant ton.100.00 - —
Urea, feed grade, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant ton.95.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l. f.o.b. plant. ton.87.25 - —
Bulk, c.l., t.l., same basis ton.81.25 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP. dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb .65 - —
dms., t.l.l., same basis lb .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb .32 - —
Indian, bgs lb 25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo.37.00 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech dms, works lb. 1.38 - —
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. 09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 7.60 - 7.80
whole, tins lb. 7.90 - 8.10
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
less than 2,000 lbs lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 — —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb.17.00 -17.25
Haitian, cns. lb.10.00 -12.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1810- —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1960- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1560- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .1610- —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer tanks, works, min frt equald E. lb. .0750- —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 — —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., dest. frt. paid, Zone 1 lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher.
Zone 1 is East of Rockies, Zone 2 is West of Rockies.
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, ssn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 — —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin). 1-50 grams vials, tins gram.45.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo, dms., gram. .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., gram. .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity, gram.52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cyanocobalamin, USP, with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol gm.52.00 - —
USP solution of cyanocobalamin (5,000 micrograms per cc.), 5-gram bots gram.52.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots, 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo, dms., frt. alld. gram. .57 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D_2 (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25-gram lots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds., bbls lb. 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms. gal.12.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb .21 - .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works lb 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. 22 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP nat northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb. 3.75 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .40 - —
Wollastonite fine paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.51.00 - —
medium paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.39.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N.Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd gal. .27½- .29
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .28½- —
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l. f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C., m.p. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms. c.l. same basis, gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.06
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccharomyces dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Yeast, primary, USP XV, 150 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
USP XV, 270 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
primary, USP, XV, 300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
USP XV, 900 mcg, B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP. dlvd. lb. .18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 .45
Ylang Ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. lb.24.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .37 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, f.o.b. works lb. .41 - .44
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., t.t.l., works lb. .2950- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .25 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech., soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100lbs.11.20 - —
Tech, gran., fib, dms., c.l., work. 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib dms, l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust coml. bbls., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½- —
Prime western slabs, New York. lb. .12 - —
Zinc naphthenate liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., flake, 100-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
300-lb. fib. dms, l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
300-lb. fib. dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .12½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- —
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, f.o.b. works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis. lb. .14½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —
red seal, bgs. c.l. same basis. lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots same basis lb. .15½- —
same basis lb. .15¾- —
Zinc oxide, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15½- —
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .15¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP, 50 lb.-dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
NF powd. dms. lb. 48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Zinc silicofluoride dms. works lb. 12½ .14
Zinc stearate, USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
lb 41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn. bgs. c.l. dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher
Zinc undecylenate, 75-lb fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb 2.04 - —
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb dms., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb 04 — —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06¼- —

Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade, dms., works	lb.	14.00	-15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½-	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.64	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½-	—

Hooker, FTC Accord

—*Continued from page 4*

and (2) such formulations themselves, to enable the purchaser to develop its own manufacturing facilities for the products without interruping the supply of these compounds to customers.

Hooker also must provide the purchaser with engineering assistance in setting up test equipment and testing methods, designed to assure that the compounds produced will meet specifications heretofore maintained by Hooker; and a list of customers that made any purchases of these formulations from January, 1957, to date. The list shall include the formulation number and annual quantities, in dollars and pounds, purchased by each customer.

In addition, the order forbids Hooker, for the next ten years, to acquire any shares of stocks or assets of any manufacturer or distributor of phenolic molding compounds in the United States.

For Settlement Purposes Only

The respondent's agreement is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission that it has violated the law.

The commission dismissed the further charge in the complaint that Hooker's acquisition of Durez Plastics & Chemical, in 1955 violated the antimerger law. Hooker entered the phenolic molding compounds business by the Durey acquisition.

After examining evidence produced through a supplemental investigation conducted after the complaint issued, the FTC concluded that this acquisition has not resulted in the probability of a substantial lessening of competition or tendency toward monopoly for these reasons:

- Hooker has contributed nothing of competitive consequence to Durez, which would vary the competitive relationship between industry members.
- Hooker's entrance into the industry has not effected market structure, market conduct or market performance. Those changes which have been wrought are due to the longstanding economic conditions in the market and the industry members' changing emphasis on product promotion resulting from changing demand.
- Hooker's post-acquisition market share increase cannot be connected with the acquisition of Durez. Conversely, the increase is explainable without reference to the acquisition.

Drug Men Lose

—*Continued from page 3*

being marketed simply on the basis of FDA-approved brochures.

FDA officials have not rejected these alternative approaches to the problem, but feel that the package insert is nevertheless needed as an added safeguard in the promotion of safe use of the drugs.

Officials admit that the insert will not necessarily be available to the physicians since they may seldom see the sales package, but the requirement that the inserts be included in the package, it is held, does have the advantage of making certain that the information is as close as the corner drugstore should the physician find a need for it.

Want Inserts in 'Samples'

Also, it is the intention of the agency to require that these inserts also be in the package of all "samples" of the drug which detail men of the manufacturers may leave with the physicians when they call on them. This will provide the physician with a ready source of detailed information on the drug immediately at hand, it is explained.

Aside from the fact that physicians seldom have contact with the sales package, industry and doctors raised two other objections to the package insert proposal. One was the added cost being imposed on producers, and the other was the fear that this information would get into the hands of the lay public with probably undesirable results.

Officials dismissed the cost factor as of no great consequence. They do not believe that it will be an unwarranted burden on manufacturers to include essential information about the drug in every sales package.

As to the objection of the medical profession, officials are relying heavily on professional ethics of the pharmacists to see to it that these inserts are not passed on to the consumer when he gets his prescription filled.

Catalin Resin Effort

—*Continued from page 7*

Lebec's geographic position, Catalin has producing plants at Fords, N. J.; Calumet City, Ill., and Thomasville, N. C. The fourth plant on the west coast rounds out Catalin's US sales coverage, improving its competitive position.

In acquiring Lebec, Catalin also takes over Pomar Corporation, owner of the Paramount property.

Mr. Plummer, who was principle stockholder of Lebec as well as president, will continue to make his headquarters in California as a member of the Catalin operation.

Obituaries

Dr. Arthur D. Chambers

Dr. Arthur D. Chambers, pioneer chemist in the field of synthetic organic chemicals, died August 28 in Wilmington, Del. He was ninety-one years old.

Dr. Chambers served with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. for forty-seven years. DuPont's Chamber Works at Deepwater Point, N.J., was named in his honor upon his retirement in 1944.

After joining the company in 1897 as assistant superintendent of the Ashburn, Mo., dynamite plant, Dr. Chambers moved to the development department in 1915. Two years later he began his work with dyestuffs in the miscellaneous manufacturing department.

Paul A. Dunkel

Paul A. Dunkel, chairman of the board of Paul A. Dunkel Company, chemical importers of New York and Jersey City, N.J., died August 28 in New York. He was sixty-seven years old.

Charles Cassius Gates, founder and only president of Gates Rubber Company, died August 29 in Denver, Colo. He was eighty-three years old.

Victor B. Geibel, who retired about two years ago as treasurer of Socony Mobil Oil Company, died August 27 in Greenwich, Conn. He was sixty-four years old.

Frank C. Kerns, retired general manager of lubrication sales for the Texas Company, died August 25 in Summit, N.J. He was seventy-seven years old.

American Potash Awards Titanium Dioxide Contract

American Potash & Chemical Corporation has awarded a contract to C. F. Braun & Co. for the engineering design of a new titanium dioxide plant.

The plant, which will be located near Mojave, Calif., will provide the first source of titanium dioxide west of the Mississsippi river to serve the substantial requirements of the paint, paper, rubber, plastics, floor covering and other industries, AP&C says.

Process information and know-how for the new operation are being furnished by Laporte Titanium, Ltd., a division of Laporte Industries, Ltd.

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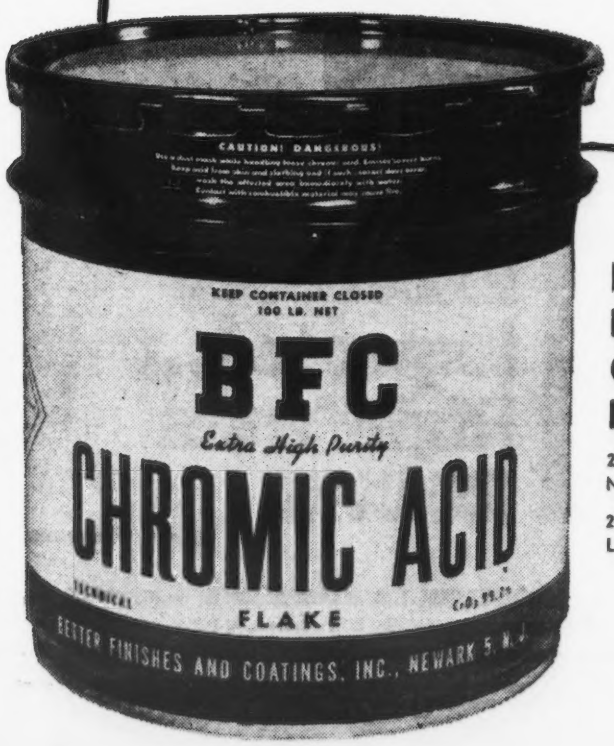

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Heavy Chemicals

Anhydrous $AlCl_3$ Price Roundup: Line Holds Despite Newcomer's Cut

Will the line be held on prices of anhydrous aluminum chloride? Margins are thin enough, observers agree, to make a firm stand worthwhile. The question arises in connection with a new producer's bid for a share of the market via prices four cents below the going rate. The new company, whose plant at Painesville, Ohio, has been in operation for about a month, is quoting anhydrous chloride at 12 cents a pound in carlots, as against a market level of 16 cents. A check with old line producers reveals that no one has reduced prices to meet the new competition.

Whether the line can be held indefinitely hinges on the size and durability of the new operation. Behind both factors lies the question of profitability. One trade source is frankly of the opinion that the four-cent price cut entails a loss and can only be maintained temporarily while customers are being sought.

Assuming the price to be viable, another source questions whether standard grade material can be marketed at the 12-cent level.

Though at least one producer feels that prices bear watching in this situation, there are some who confidently discount the threat, basing their indifference either on the size of the operation or an assumption that the lower price can't last.

Meanwhile, the new company this week announces a 30 percent hike in its undisclosed capacity. The added facilities are expected to be on stream by year's end (See story on page 5).

A debut in the anhydrous aluminum chloride business means bidding for established consumers, observers point out. As far as market researchers know, there are no exciting new uses for the material, and its sales performance has been relatively static over the past five years.

In fact, as a petrochemical catalyst, it has failed during the five-year period to keep pace with petrochemical growth.

According to Census Bureau figures, production during the first six months of 1961 totaled 10,769 tons. Assuming a good fourth quarter, production could reach the 30,000-ton level prevailing over the past few years, producers say.

Sales in 1959, the latest year for which final figures are available, totaled 26,636 tons, representing a slightly downward trend from a 1955 total of 32,238 tons.

The material is used as a catalyst in such petroleum products as ethyl chloride, styrene monomer, synthetic detergent alkylates, butyl rubber and high-octane gasoline. Competition for the catalytic role in these outlets is said to be stiff.

Price Trends

Advanced
Tin metal, (Straits), 3c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 2, 1960
106.64	106.84	106.81	106.88

For Current Prices See Page 10

Acids

Boric—Business is improving with the faster pace of glass fiber operations, sources in the trade report. Bulk prices are unchanged at long-established levels, with a steady outlook through year's end. Supply is ample.

Hydrochloric—Specialty accounts remain active, and the continuing recovery of steel has brought a note of cheer to the depressed market on the east coast, where price sniping prevails. Supply is ample everywhere.

Hydrofluoric—Government procurement reports reveal a continuing high level of HF demand for uranium fluoride operations. Inquiry is increasing in commercial outlets, pointing to a good fourth quarter. Impending is start-up of a new 11,000 ton plant in the east.

Nitric—Chemical accounts are beginning to pick up with the increased manufacture of nitrated hydrocarbons and carbohydrates. Captive capacity is being tuned up for what observers expect to be a sparkling fertilizer season.

Sulfuric—Steel trend continues upward. Production during the week ended August 26 totaled 2,020,000 tons, up sharply from 1,944,000 tons the previous week, the American Iron & Steel Institute reports.

Steel output to date this year stands at 60,110,000 tons, as compared with 72,302,000 tons during the comparable period of last year.

Paper Production Higher

The American Paper & Pulp Association reported paper production for the week ended Aug. 26 at 94.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.2 percent for the previous week and 94.4 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Hydrate—As previously reported, prices of light aluminum hydrate have been reduced 1½ cents a pound, effective August 15.

The new schedule quotes fifty-pound paper bags in carloads at 8c. a pound, with unchanged differentials for smaller quantities. Prices of heavy hydrate were unchanged.

Calcium Hypochlorite—The swimming season continuing, calcium hypochlorite remains on allocation. Sales this year have far exceeded earlier projections owing to the boom in private swimming pools.

Caustic Soda—Inorganic chemical accounts are showing more snap. Paper and pulp industry is active for this time of the year, but the 1961 performance is unlikely to match last year's, when the operating rate ran close to the 100 percent level all year long.

Chlorine—Production and sales of vinyl chloride remain strong, spelling good sales of chlorine. Prices of chlorine are unchanged at long-established levels.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Receipts and consumption of aluminum-base scrap declined 4 percent in April, the Bureau of Mines reports. Shipments of finished ingot by independent smelters dropped 5 percent.

Independent smelters used 23,206 tons, or 76 percent of the total purchased aluminum-base scrap and sweated pig reported consumed in April, Mines notes.

Copper—Consumption of purchased copper-base scrap totaled 105,000 short tons in June, up 19 percent from May and the highest since April, 1959, the Bureau of Mines reports.

Treatment at brass mills increased 39 percent, and output rose accordingly. Primary producers and smelters followed with gains of 11 and 8 percent respectively.

Copper-base scrap inventories at the end of June totaled 104,800 tons, as compared with 97,000 tons a month earlier, an increase of 8 percent, mines notes.

Tin—Consumption of tin in the US increased 7 percent in May, totaling 4,080 tons, the Bureau of Mines report. Brass mills took 75 tons, up 5 tons from April. Total US industry stocks dropped from 24,390 long tons to 33,535 tons by month's end, Mines notes.

Prices advanced last week to a new high of $1.25 a pound for spot metal.

Tin salts were up 1.3 to 2.8c. per pound.

Heavy Chemical Briefs

FERRIC CHLORIDE ADDED: Pearsall Chemical Corporation, Phillipsburgh, N. J., has added anhydrous ferric chloride to its product roster. Specifications call for a guaranteed purity of 98 percent. Shipments are in removable head steel drums of 135 pounds and 350 pounds gross weight.

NICKEL POWDERS OFFERED: High purity, closely screened nickel powders are now commercially available from Sher-

Heavy Chemicals

ritt Gordon Mines, Ltd., at prices which reportedly reflect reduced sizing-premium charges. Price reductions have been made possible by a new product distribution technic, the company says.

POLYESTER PLUS ALUMINUM—A new polyester resin-based aluminum for exterior use is now being marketed nationally by Illinois Bronze Powder Company. The coating incorporates an asbestos fiber which allows it to expand or contract with temperature changes underneath its hard sheet aluminum surface, the company reports.

TRIPOLY TO JAPAN—Asahi Electro-Chemical in Japan has installed a 1,000 ton-a-month detergents unit in their Ogu factory. Raw material is sodium tripolyphosphate imported from FMC Corporation. The first cargo of 200 tons is to arrive soon, the Japanese company reports. Its indicated that the import scheme is provisional.

Bids Wanted

Adhesive (Ethyl Lactate-Butyl Acetate) in accordance with BuOrd Dwg. 652185. 190.000 lbs. Bid IFB 174-55-62 Sept 20. Last day for honoring requests for this bid, Sept 12, Naval Propellant Plant, Indianhead, Md.

Calcium Hydroxide, Technical, formula $Ca(OH)_2$ Assy $Ca(OH)_2$ 90 percent min, packed in 50 lb. multiwall peper bag. FSN 9YF. 6810-174-1820, deliveries to New London, Conn, Bayonne, N.J. and Norfolk, Va. 868.000 lbs. Bid IFB 160-155-62B Sept 21, Yards and Docks Supply Office, Attn: Purchase Div, Port Hueneme, Calif.

Sulfuric Acid Plant, Water Treatment Plant, Steam Generating Plant, Equipment for bagging plant and fertilizer handling system. All to be installed at the Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corp, of India, "Ray Manor," Mahul Road, Chembur, Nombay 71, where tender forms may be obtained. DLF loan No. 162. US Source. Bids invited until Sept 30. Under Development Loan Fund procedures all procurement financed under the particular DLF loan is subject to the condition that information on the procurement be furnished in advance of the procurement to the Development Loan Fund, Washington 25, D. C. Bidding instructions, specifications and other pertinent data are available from sources indicated in each item. Copies are also available for review on loan from the Business Services Division, Bureau of International Business Operations, US Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

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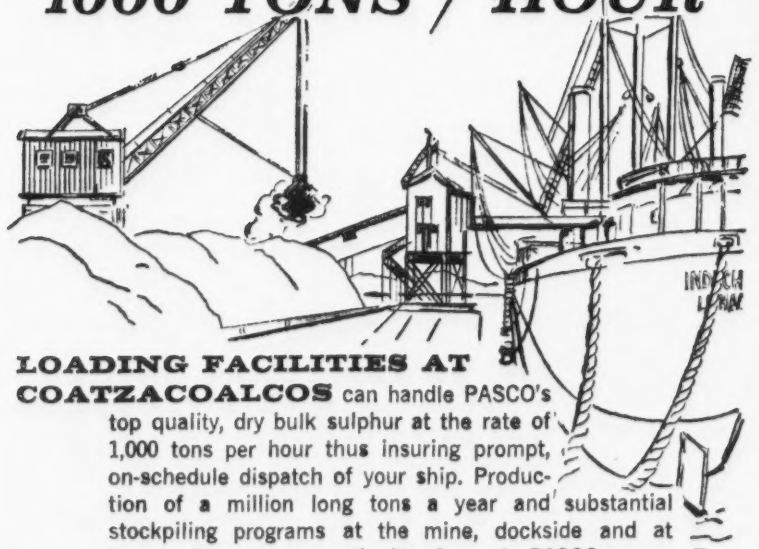

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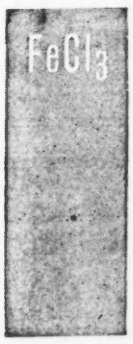

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Hercules Powder Offers New Polyethylene Resins

Three new types of high-density polyethylene resins which offer "new outstanding properties for all injection-molded polyethylene articles as well as for film and paper coatings" are now available from Hercules Powder Company.

The new resins, priced at 32 cents a pound in carload lots, are members of the same family of new polyethylene resins introduced to the plastics industry by Hercules in June for blow-molded containers with rigid thin-walls and other extrusion applications.

Development of the new "Hi-fax" resins, in the 0.962 density range, is said to provide in answer to the need of the plastics and allied industries for material that "makes possible economical injection molding of medium-to-large shot items which have, at the same time, sufficient mechanical strength and rigidity for practical usage."

Virus-Cancer Effort

—Continued from page 7

what as the Institute's Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center in developing intensive programs of drug treatment research over the past five years.

A start has been made by supporting the development of special materials needed for virus-cancer research and keeping scientists informed of progress in the rapidly growing field.

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, director of the National Cancer Institute, describes virus-cancer research as one of the most important newly-emerging broad areas of cancer investigation.

"Medical science has known for fifty years that viruses cause cancer in animals," he says. "In recent years, laboratory investigations have advanced to the point where we must certainly make a determined effort to find out whether viruses also cause at least some forms of cancer in human beings. The answer to this question will add immeasurably to our store of knowledge about cancer and how to control it."

Contracts will be used by the new branch to help provide research materials, such as tissue culture cell lines, virus detection agents, special experimental animals, and normal and malignant human tissue.

Living cells identified as to origin and free of contamination by known viruses are already being made available to investigators.

Through procedures set up by the National Cancer Institute, a national bank has been established for carefully identified mammalian cells contributed by cooperating research laboratories. A laboratory-size refrigerator for storing cell cultures at the extemely low temperature of 323° below zero is being developed.

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Coating Materials

Aside from the price reductions the previous week in alkyl phthalate ester type plasticizers, a reaction to a 2 cent drop in phthalic anhydride, there was little ado in the paint industry last week. Since friendship in the plasticizer business is hardly worth ¼ cent per pound, competitive pressures soon made the new price schedules industry-wide. Plasticizers, being a very competitive market, are more sensitive to raw material price fluctuations than are alkyd resins. But undoubtedly the reduction in the price of phthalic will cause some very minor price adjustments, confined to a few certain alkyds, and nothing general, as in plasticizers.

Titanium dioxide continues to move well. August overall business volume tended to exceed July. Paper and house paint demand held up well last month, while industrial finishes were down a bit. Pigments for the automotive coatings were suffering slightly from the model changeover lull. How fast they pick up will be a function of whether or not there develop any significant labor strikes in the auto industry. This could seriously affect the paint industry in an adverse manner.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 3, 1960
104.69	104.69	104.71	103.13

For Current Prices See Page 10

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—According to a report by the Bureau of Mines, production of carbon black in July was 6.3 percent below July of last year. Shipments were up 6.6 percent from July a year ago. Stocks increased 2,000,000 pounds in July. Total July production amounted to 161,730,000 pounds, of which 140,518,000 pounds were various grades of furnace black, and 21,212,000 pounds was channel black.

This brought the total production figures for the first seven months of this year to 1,124,528,000 pounds, of which 980,955,000 pounds was furnace black and 153,573,000 pounds was channel black. Within the eight main grades of furnace black production, there was very little significant shifting in quantity output between the different grades this year as compared to last year. Each grade pretty well kept its relative position in the market.

Total July shipments of carbon black amounted to 159,698,000 pounds. Stocks on hand at the end of July amounted to 229,575,000 pounds of various grades of furnace black, and 69,286,000 pounds of channel black, for a total of 298,861,000 pounds.

Chrome Yellow—Lead chromate pigments are in ample supply, and moving at the firm price established early in the year. Mid-summer buying underwent a steady increase, but demand has now temporarily toned down just a bit due to lessened automotive demand and the like. This is felt to be largely a matter of seasonal slack. Outlook for the fourth quarter is good.

In interior wall coatings and the like, the loss of this market by lead chromate pigments over the very recent years, has been in direct proportion to the shift in formulation of such paints from alkyd resin or oleoresinous vehicles to the latex or resin emulsion vehicles. The latter currently predominate.

Latex paint yellow tinting uses such pigments as the benzidine yellows or the toluidine yellows, rather than inorganic lead chromates. Just as this has been the pattern in interior paints, it may partly become so in the pattern of the emerging paint volume for house paints that is based on vehicles of acrylic emulsions, or other latices.

Titanium Dioxide—Business volume is being fairly well sustained on titanium dioxide pigments, particularly by the demand for paper opacity purposes. The readily water dispersible material that can be put in the paper right at the beater is meeting with continued increasing demand. Meanwhile, demand from the paint industry is running along at hardly more than routine inquiry. There has been a slight slow-up in demand for industrial finishes, especially automotive finishes, due to the current model change-over procedures.

Automotive finishes this year have been off significantly in physical volume, in relation to the number of cars produced, because of the quite significant section of the market that has been captured by compact cars. A compact car takes considerably less volume of paint to coat its surfaces than does a standard size car, and in some months compact production has been thirty or more percent of the total auto output.

Titanium dioxide use in house paints currently is enjoying good volume because of the seasonal spurt ahead in Fall house painting. To some extent, this tends to offset the slow-up in industrial finish TiO_2 demand, leaving these pigments in a much better overall market balance than is the case with certain colors such as toluidine red toner and others used almost entirely in industrial finish products. August business was ahead of July, it's reported by trade sources.

Zinc Sulfide—Demand for this material is one of very moderate volume. About six months ago, due to low business volume and stiff foreign price competition, the last domestic manufacturer stopped making it, and his stocks are exhausted leaving the business entirely up to importers. The product has been made abroad for a long time, is a high quality product, and domestic manufacturers are quite content to let the item go by the board.

Lacquer Materials

Plasticizers—All of the phthalate ester plasticizers by last week had been adjusted downward in price by 1 to 1½c. per pound, depending upon the ester, following the 2c. per pound price drop in phthalic anhydride. The new price schedules were discussed in this column in the previous issue and the new price levels are reflected in the price section of this issue.

Naturally all producers reduced phthalate prices in line with announced reductions by initiating producers in order to remain competitive.

What is not yet clear is whether or not those non-phthalic type plasticizers, which are to some extent competitive with esters of the alkyl phthalate type will be reduced in price. There was no comparable raw material price reduction for them, to justify a price reduction in the plasticizer. Hence, it is only competitive pressure in certain end-use areas that could bring about a price adjustment.

Miscellaneous

Casein—During the week ended August 25, casein from Argentina declined ¼c. per pound, moving in the range of 18½ to 19c., but mostly 18½ to 18¾c., according to the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA. Casein from other sources remained about the same.

Trading was rather light last week, not much more than had characterized the market in recent weeks, during which demand was curtailed by lowered outputs of gypsum industry products. The latter had been hampered by the concrete mix strike, since settled, which severely held up building operations in the New York metropolitan area.

Market prices on casein, other than the Argentine material mentioned above, are as follows: Polish for September or later, 18¾ to 19c.; Australian for the last quarter delivery 20c. to 20½c.; French 17¼c. to 18¼c.; and New Zealand 24c. to 25c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Naval Stores—According to the Production and Marketing Administration of the USDA, average commercial crude gum price 33.10 per standard barrel week ending August 19, 1961, previous week 33.10, year ago 41.70. Loan price this week 27.40. Volume gum delivered this week 26,807 including 1,114 loan and 387 held, previous week 25,842 including 1,110 loan and 315 held, year ago 19,900 including 122 loan. Average barrel content: turpentine 10.78 gallons, rosin 299.6 pounds. Gum grading 46 WW, 21 WG, 15 N, 18 M.

Overall sales 7,486 drum equivalents

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Coating Materials

compared with 5,650 last week and 7,012 the week before. Sales f.o.b. plants. Prompt drums WW 11.80-12.05 mostly 11.83-11.95, WG 11.75-12.30 mostly 11.79-12.30, nancy 11.65-12.25, M and below 11.72-11.80. Tanks cars m and below 11.25. Bags WW 11.90, WG 11.80, nancy 11.57, M and below 11.50-12.05 mostly 11.50-11.65. Forward drums WW 12.28-12.55, WG 12.22-12.38. Sales export f.a.s. reports, drums. Prompt WW 12.00-12.25 mostly 12.00-12.17, WG 11.95-12.00, nancy 11.90-11.98. Forward WW 12.15, WG 12.00.

Turpentine, over-all sales 76,290 gallons compared with 110,045 gallons last week. Tank cars f.o.b. plants. Prompt 23 to 26 cents mostly 23 to 25 cents, forward 251/2 to 281/2 cents. Drum export f.a.s. ports prompt, used galvanized plain 44 cents.

Average price paid producers for commercial pine gum last week was $33.10 per barrel. Receipts of 26,807 barrals were 6,907 more than same week last year.

Coating Materials Briefs

FIRE RETARDANT LATEX: A new fire-retardant paint latex with improved properties for trade sales and industrial formulations has been announced by National Starch and Chemical Corporation, New York, N.Y. Formulations are said to be unique in compatibility and stability: accept a full range of colors, exhibit excellent scrubbability and good shelf life. The new base, "Resyn (R) 1066," was developed and thoroughly field tested by paint research chemists at National's Research Center, Plainfield, N.J.

The scrubbability and tintability of "Resyn (R) 1066" formulations combine fire retardancy with beauty and long life. Paint films withstand normal scrubbing while still providing fire protection. Outstanding tintability provides customers with a wide color selection and makes possible production of other than plain white fire retardant tile, board, and the like.

"Resyn (R) 1066" is a high solids vinyl emulsion which permits formulation of high solids paints that provide good hiding.

ON SPECIAL PHTHALICS: The National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical Corp. is offering a revised technical bulletin on tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, and also a reprint of an article on hexahydrophthalic anhydride which appeared in the May 1961 issue of the *Official Digest*.

PMA Not Sure

—Continued from page 5

cals, the testing and assay procedures for which have been long established and the maintenance of whose strength, quality and purity poses no real problem for the competent manufacturer."

"There is certainly no reason to suppose that non-antibiotic ingredients incorporated by the manufacturer into a combination product are any more likely to be substandard than that same material marketed as such," Mr. Worley stated.

His second point was that the law suggests that a reference to the antibiotic in the singular "requires only that the certifiable drug in the batch be certified in accordance with regulations."

ON THE BOARD: Dr. Samuel Zuckerman, named to the board of directors of H. Kohnstamm & Co. He is vice-president and technical director of the firm's color division.

Glidden's Top Divisions Redesignated as Groups

Glidden Company's four major divisions have been redesignated as "groups."

The four units are: coatings and resins group, headed by Paul W. Neidhardt, vice-president; Durkee Famous Foods group, under Harvey L. Slaughter, vice-president; chemicals group, headed by G. M. Halsey, vice-president, and the international group, directed by A. D. Duncan, vice-president.

Glidden's extensive diversification within each of the four units made necessary a change in nomenclature, the company says. With the new designations, the functions of each subordinate division will be readily identified.

Cosmetic Merger Set

—Continued from page 4

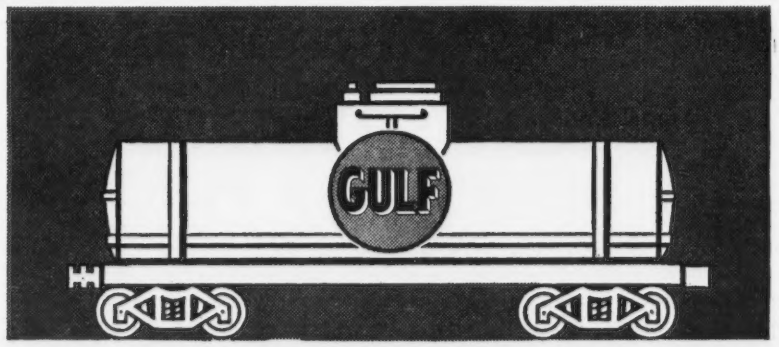
and seven of the nine directors of the merged corporation would be provided by Lanolin Plus.

No dates have been announced yet for stockholder meetings to vote on the proposal.

If the merger is approved, Hazel Bishop stockholders will receive one share of the surviving corporation's common stock for each four shares now held. Lanolin Plus holders will receive new shares on a one-for-one basis.

Following resignation of four directors, four newly elected board members approved the merger last week. One former director was quoted as saying that those who resigned "had no feeling about the proposed merger either way."

The new board elected Raymond Spector as chairman of the company. He previously served as chairman and chief executive officer from 1950 to 1954 and had continued as a director and consultant. He replaces Daniel Van Dyk who, a spokesman explains, "is no longer with the company."



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Petroleum Derivatives

Although benzene production fell sharply in June, output for the first six months of the year shows a 12 percent gain over the total achieved in the same period of 1960. In all, production during January-June was up 26.8 million gallons from the same period last year. This margin will widen considerably before the year is out as new plants shake down to commercial volume production and other new units come on stream. Because of the numerous new plants already operating, or due to come on stream shortly, an attempt to accurately predict total 1961 production is hazardous at best. But, if the first half year totals are projected, total output for the year will be 500 million gallons, up 40 million gallons from actual output last year. With the flood of new capacity now ready to hit the domestic and export markets, however, the projected 500 million gallons total is more than likely to fall far short of actual volume.

Crude oil production rose while crude runs to stills declined in the week ended August 18 according to reports received from the industry.

Daily average output of crude, including lease condensate, was 7,074,000 bbls., up 29,000 bbls. from the preceding week.

Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,339,000 bbls. were 98,000 bbls. below the preceding week and 204,000 bbls. above the comparable week last year.

Runs of foreign crude amounted to 975,000 bbls. daily, as compared with 1,135,000 bbls. per day in the preceding week.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 2, 1960
104.13	104.13	103.95	103.74

For Current Prices See Page 10

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Demand continues to run fairly heavy for benzene.

Supply is adequate to meet all needs while contract price is still firm at 31c. a gallon.

Benzene price cut of some weeks back continues to effect its derivatives.

Latest benzene-derived chemical to be reduced is aniline which took a 3c. cut last week. Phenol prices had already been reduced ¾c. a pound in mid-August.

Benzene production in June took a sharp drop from May.

Output in June was put at 41,555,693 gallons, down 5.5 million gallons from the adjusted total of 47,118,325 gallons recorded in May.

Adjusted figure for May was an upward revision of approximateiy 700,000 gallons in petroleum benzene output.

By source, June benzene production was:

Petroleum—31,653,023 gallons, down 4.4 million gallons from the adjusted total of 36,132,408 gallons recorded in May.

Coke oven operators—9,902,670 gallons, down approximately 150,000 gallons from the 10,053,663 gallons turned out in May.

Total production for the year through June was 248.5 million plus gallons, up 26.8 million gallons from the pace set in the same period last year.

By source output in the first half of 1961 was:

Petroleum—190 million gallons, or 76.3 percent of the half-year total.

Coke oven operators—54 million gallons, or 21.7 percent of the January-June sum.

Tar distillers—4.7 million gallons, or 2 percent of the total for the first six months of 1961.

Toluene—Still generally quiet, toluene in the domestic market is moving into accustomed channels in routine volume.

Export market is reported on the slow side currently.

Toluene production declined 2 million gallons in June to a total of 20,316,545 gallons.

May's volume has been adjusted upward approximately 840,000 gallons, the gain being accounted for in added petroleum output.

By source, June toluene production was:

Petroleum—17,561,810 gallons, down 2 million from May's adjusted volume.

Coke oven operators—2,514,577 gallons, down approximately 70,000 gallons from May.

Tar distillers—240,156 gallons, down about 45,000 gallons from May.

Total toluene output for the first six months was 132,350,261 gallons, up 6 million gallons from production recorded last year in the same period.

By source, toluene output in the first six months of 1961 was:

Petroleum—117 million gallons, or 88.6 percent of the total.

Coke oven suppliers—13.5 million gallons, or 10.2 percent of the total in the first six months.

Tar distillers—1.6 million gallons, or 1.2 percent of the total.

Xylene—Demand for o-xylene continues to be the highlight in this area of the market.

Shortage of naphthalene plus attractive o-xylene prices sustain a heavy sales volume.

Solvent applications are poised for expanded use as some metal finishing industries, such as appliances, are showing signs of health again.

Auto production for 1962 models is another area that should soon boost solvent sales.

Xylene production fell sharply in June.

Down 6.1 million gallons went production as June volume was recorded at 20,516,936 gallons.

By source, production was:

Petroleum processors and tar distillers—19,912,160 gallons, down 6 million gallons from May.

Coke oven operators—604,776 gallons, down 135,000 gallons from May.

Total xylene production for the first six months of the year was 157,875,771 gallons, up 14.5 million gallons from the same output period last year.

By source, xylene production for the first six months of 1961 was:

Petroleum processors and tar distillers—154.1 million gallons, or 97.7 percent of the total first six months' output.

Coke oven operators—3.7 million gallons, or 2.3 percent of the total output in January-June this year.

Waxes

Latest political upheaval in Brazil may bring some benefit to US exporters of wax to that country report traders.

Resignation of the leftist leaning top executive of that country may result in a government more favorable to US business interests.

Then, too, Brazil's long under construction wax refinery still is not in operation although it was expected to come on stream last year.

This delay is emphasized by the fact that once again import licenses are being granted by the Brazilian government.

Although of a short term nature—30 days—these import licenses allow US exporters to get back into the market in greater volume.

Brazil currently absorbs some half-million pounds of wax from US exporters each month. Of late, however, competition has been intensive from Japan and some Eastern European countries whose economic moves are often correlated with political strategy.

South American market as whole is relatively unchanged from previous reports, however. Prices have been depressed for over a year with no indication in sight of a rising market. Volume continues well sustained, particularly to Colombia.

Crude Oil Stocks Drop

Domestic and foreign crude petroleum stocks at the close of the week ended August 19 were 2,366,000 bbls. lower than at the end of the preceding week.

Week ended Aug. 19—253,665,000 bbls.

Preceding week—256,031,000 bbls.

This decrease comprises a decrease of 1,289,000 bbls. in stocks of domestic crude, and a decrease of 1,007,000 bbls. of foreign crude.

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

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Aliphatic Organics

Trichloroethylene will be advanced three-quarters of a cent a pound on October 1, a leading producer announced last week. Under the firm's new schedule, which probably will be adopted by the rest of the industry shortly, the tankcar price is 12 cents a pound and the drum car- or truckload 13¼ cents a pound on a delivered basis. The increase, which follows a 1½ cent a pound reduction last December, was not generally expected either in or outside the trade.

Prompting the move, according to some sources who frankly admitted they were speculating, was the narrow profit on trichloroethylene at current prices. Others, who also said they were "in the dark on this one," suggested an easing in import pressures was responsible.

Just about everyone agreed, however, that an industry-wide advance would (1) cause foreign shippers to boost prices proportionately, and (2) boom domestic demand in September.

On the face of it, US trichlor producers should fare equally as well under a higher schedule as they do now with prices ¾ cent a pound below those just announced. In the first place, higher shipping prices—which are probable—and a higher duty will jack-up importers' costs commensurately.

Secondly, as activity in trichlor-consuming industries—notably, auto and aircraft—speeds up this fall, solvent demand will increase, thereby giving everyone in the marketplace a little more elbow room.

In an end-of-the-week development, adipic acid prices were dropped 3¼ cents, to 29 cents a pound in car- or truckload lots. The initiator of the change—the same firm which announced the trichlor advance—said the lower schedule is expected to accelerate the trend toward use of adipic as a chemical intermediate.

Ubiquitous market superintendents suggested, however, that the reduction was related directly to the anticipated debut of a new producer and indirectly to the rayon-nylon contest for supremacy in the tire cord market and to the intra-trade dispute of nylon 6 and nylon 66 manufacturers.

Acetoacetanilide—One of two US producers of acetoacetanilide recently cut prices 10c. a pound. Resulting schedule, on a delivered basis, lists drum carloads at 70c. a pound and less than a carload at 71½c. a pound.

Prior to the change, the differential has been 1c.; it was extended, assumedly, to compensate for proportionately higher shipping costs on the smaller lots.

(Since the recession of 1958, which made manufacturers extremely cost-conscious, there have been many instances where the c.l.-l.c.l. spread was increased simultaneously with an across-the-board reduction on chemicals which are sold on a delivered basis.)

New and lower schedules have also been established for acetoacet-o-chloroanilide and acetoacet-o-toluidide. The former is now quoted at $1.25 a pound, down 10c., and the latter at 73c. a pound, down 9c., in carload lots, 1½c., a pound higher in smaller quantities.

Alkyl Amines—A major chemicals producer will nearly double its alkyl amines capacity with completion of a $2 million expansion program in early '62. Much of the additional supply will hit the open market for use in the production of pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, rubber chemicals, wax emulsifiers, resins, oil additives, and other organic chemicals.

The firm will, of course, continue to use some amines captively in the manufacture of thiurams, dithiocarbamates and alkyl alkanol amines.

Calcium Propionate—Increased selling pressures, resulting at least in part from the market entry of a new producer, have caused a price reduction of 2½c. a pound. The new quote, applicable to any quantity, is 34½c. a pound.

Calcium proprionate is used as an inhibitor of molds and other microorganisms in foods, tobacco and pharmaceuticals.

Ethanolamines — Boosting sales of diethanolamine is a booming market for a major end-product, liquid synthetic detergents.

According to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, sales of liquid syndets for the first six months of 1961 totaled 349,448,000 pounds, valued at $287,997,000. These figures represent an increase of 13.2 percent in volume and 8.7 percent in value.

Solid syndets, while a larger volume market for ethanolamines, are growing at a fairly respectable rate but nothing like the liquids. In the first half of '61, sales of the solids amounted to 1,335,495,000 pounds and $287,997,000, up, respectively, 1.7 and 1.2 percent.

All-told, sales of synthetic detergents rose 4 percent in volume and 3.6 percent in value from the first half of '60.

Glycerine—Factory production of crude and synthetic glycerine amounted to 18.7 million pounds in July, down 3.5 million pounds (15.8 percent) from June and down 2.2 million pounds from July, 1960.

The same month, output of all grades of refined glycerine totaled 18.6 million pounds, down 7.9 percent from June.

At the end of July, factory and warehouse stocks held by producers were 64.3 million pounds, down 0.2 percent (approximately 100,000 pounds) from June, but up 17.3 million pounds from the end of July, 1960.

Of the total July 30 inventory, crude stocks represented 31.8 million pounds, refined 32.5 million. The former increased 6.7 percent within the month and the latter declined 6.1 percent.

Statistics were released last week by the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Molasses — Imports of industrial and feed molasses during June totaled 27 mil-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Adipic acid, c.l., 3¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 2, 1960
130.02	130.05	130.10	131.20

For Current Prices See Page 10

Organic Chemicals Output: June

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in May and June, 1961, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	June	*May*
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	63,732,985	*60,513,787
Natural (wood distillation)	1,980,000	2,206,000
Acetic anhydride	100,764,499	98,231,992
Acetone	60,776,055	69,748,654
Acrylonitrile	21,144,801	28,084,929
1-3 Butadiene (Rubber grade)	153,617,965	152,201,965
Carbon disulfide	46,860,318	40,777,069
Carbon tetrachloride	29,652,964	35,513,749
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri)	11,324,996	9,662,248
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	9,535,793	6,795,687
Ethylene glycol	96,977,508	98,425,602
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	139,062,972	148,429,805
Methanol:		
Synthetic	163,150,770	172,012,197
Natural (wood distillation)	956,160	1,268,240
Pentaerythritol	5,146,906	5,311,357
Perchloroethylene	15,258,291	17,200,814
Propylene glycol	15,107,900	15,357,383
Trichloroethylene	22,047,440	25,057,790

* Revised.

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Aliphatic Organics

lion gallons. This is about 5 percent higher than May volume but 33 percent lower than that of June, 1960.

Cumulative imports for the first six months of the year amounted to 143.8 million gallons, compared to 244.5 million during the same period last year.

Exports of industrial and feed molasses from the US (mainland and territories) were 2.3 million gallons in June, almost double May volume but appreciably less than in June of '60. Puerto Rico supplied 2.3 million gallons to the United Kingdom.

Sodium Propionate—Established, following a recent 2½c. a pound cut, was today's schedule of 34½c. a pound, which is applicable to any size order.

Stability is still threatened, however, by new production and attendant greater selling pressures.

Increased usage of sodium propionate will likely follow Food & Drug Administration's recent ruling that the chemical does not constitute a hazard to public health when used as a preservative and fungicide after harvest on certain vegetable products.

In so ruling, FDA, in effect, exempted sodium propionate from the pesticide tolerance requirements of the Miller pesticide law. The exemption applies specifically to the use of the chemical as a fungicide in the production of garlic and as a preservative on salad greens and vegetables intended for consumption as salads.

Sodium propionate is also used on humans topically for superficial fungus infections.

Sucrose—Reduced 10c. per hundredweight last fortnight, refined white sucrose is now quoted at $9.30, f.o.b. eastern refinery. This price had prevailed in certain areas prior to the reduction, however, and coupled with the predominantly weak tone of the raw sugar market over the past several months, helped the downtrend in refined sugar along.

Sugar cane and sugar beet production this year are expected to set records.

Chemical People Like

—Continued from page 7

with direct buying purchasers could undermine the cost justification defense of the Clayton act," Mr. Dixon declared.

The requirement that a seller establish a functional price differential in an amount which would enable customers of purchasers to compete with direct purchasers places an indefinite and unrealistic burden upon the seller. Under ordinary circumstances, a seller would not be in a position to determine a necessary and correct differential."

Mr. Loevinger testified that the bill might well harm the very person it is designed to protect because it is possible that many small suppliers and manufacturers are operating so close to margin that compliance with a mandatory functional discount provision would be so difficult that they would prefer to eliminate intermediate distributors altogether by selling only to direct buying retailers.

He also said the bill may have the tendency to negate the economic effect of the provisions of the Clayton act permitting price differentials based upon differences in manufacturing costs. He said that it is doubtful that a discount, otherwise justifiable on the basis of cost, would be extended to anyone if the bill become law.

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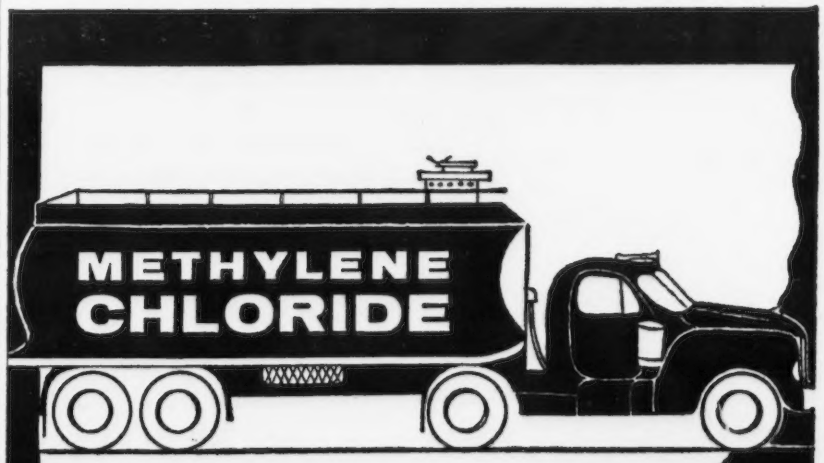

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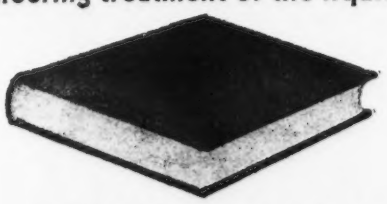

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Business Upturn Is Gaining Momentum: P.A.'s

—Continued from page 5

will add when they see vendor lead-time lengthening.

Third place goes to anticipated price increases: 62 percent report they would add when they felt sure of commodity price increases. However, a healthy 38 percent state this would have little effect on their inventory policies.

When queried regarding a worsening international situation, 53 percent report this would not change their inventory thinking.

Now as to timing, a surprising 45 percent report they expect no increase in inventories in the foreseeable future. However, a large 46 percent report they plan to add to inventories over the next six months and, over half of these, in the next sixty days. A small 9 percent plan further reductions in present stocks.

Commodity Prices

A modest upward push on prices occurred during the past month, but the over-all situation reflects improved stability rather than a wide range of increases. The number reporting lower prices declined from 15 percent in July to 7 percent in August; but, those reporting prices to be unchanged rose from 76 percent to 83 percent. Higher prices were paid by 10 percent.

To be sure, it is significant that those reporting "higher" now exceed those reporting "lower," and purchasing executives continue to tell of ever-mounting pressures in many areas; nevertheless, competition and idle capacity have thus far checkmated a broad price advance.

Many respondents reveal an "expectation" of further advances as the year progresses and unused capacity diminishes in the wake of improving business conditions.

Purchased Materials Inventories

In spite of the amazing resistance to inventory accumulation noted last month, it appears that inventory liquidation has "bottomed out." The 22 percent reporting higher figures is the largest percentage so reporting since April 1960. The same number, 22 percent, report lower figures, the smallest number so reporting since March 1960.

Employment

Employment continues to follow in the footsteps of the general upturn and has regained its pace of improvement after a slight hesitation last month. A healthy 29 percent report more employees this month. Only 8 percent tell of further reduction. This is the lowest so reporting since June, 1959.

Buying Policy

The extent of forward buying has changed little during the past month. While the long-term trend is upward lengthening of lead times, buyers show little inclination to commit themselves beyond the minimum delivery requirements of their vendors.

Comments indicate, however, that these requirements are being closely watched in view of potential labor difficulties and the advancing rate of business activity. Some say they are pushing the use of blanket orders to protect their positions. Capital expenditures show definite signs of increased forward planning, sparked perhaps by hopes for an improved profit outlook.

	Percent Reporting				
August	Hand to Mouth	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.
Production Materials	7	38	40	11	4
MRO Supplies.....	24	49	22	3	2
Capital Expenditures	13	3	17	20	47
July					
Production Materials	8	36	38	14	4
MRO Supplies.....	24	47	22	5	2
Capital Expenditures	15	4	14	22	45

Specific Commodity Changes

August witnessed a fairly even balance between the number of specific price increases and decreases, with perhaps a small edge in favor of the "up" side. Paper prices, particularly corrugated, gave some indication of firmness for the first time in recent months. Chemicals, on the other hand, showed an overall downward tendency.

Although statistics indicate some lengthening of lead times, availability remains essentially good judging from the absence of shortages.

On the up side are: Steel scrap, tin, fuel oil, corrugated containers, cotton and fasteners.

On the down side are: Stainless steel sheet, electric motors, semi-conductors, naphthalene, phenol, and glycerine.

In short supply: None.

Chemical Import-Export Firm Formed in New York

Henze Chemical Corporation, a new chemical import-export company, has just been established in New York by John R. Henze, who is acting as president.

Operating out of offices at 9 East 40th Street, the company will specialize in pharmaceutical raw materials and intermediates, and coaltar derivatives. Telephone number is LExington 2-9196.

DuPont Cuts Adipic Acid

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has posted a reduction of about 10 percent in the price of adipic acid, effective immediately. The new carload or truckload price is 29 cents a pound, down from 32¼ cents.

OPD Reports

Plastics Trade Asks

—Continued from page 5

tion is the slow-down in overall sales growth. The Verbandes der Chemischen Industries (Chemical Industry Association) estimates that first quarter output totals were nearly $1.5 million, a gain of 6.3 percent over the first period of 1960, but only half the 12 percent gain shown in the first quarter of 1960 over 1959.

There are some signs, though, that second quarter results slowed down even more, reflecting the export-lessening and domestic price cutting effects of Deutsch Mark revaluation. BASF and Farbwerke Hoechst report that their sales are still running higher than a year ago but at considerably lower growth rates.

Chemische Werke Huels, synthetic rubber and plastics producer, blames American competition specifically for its first-half 1961 experience when actual output measured in tons rose, but sales volume showed a 2 percent decrease. Huels complains especially about the situation in synthetic rubber with American competition.

Earnings Records Unavailable

No German company under present accounting law discloses its real earnings for any fiscal period, so there are no figures to support the wide belief that German chemical profit margins are taking a licking this year. In guarded fashion, Farbwerke Hoechst, in a stock exchange prospectus, comments that it will be difficult to achieve the same results in 1961 as in 1960.

While American competition — usually termed in private "dumping"—is much complained of in Europe now, it has not yet put a damper on expansion plans already in the works.

The French chemical industry plan, for instance, still calls for rapid increase in petrochemical capacity and investment. With a total of $85 million invested in petrochemicals at the start of 1960, the French firms put in another $73.5 million last year, according to the Ministry of Industry, and current plans will bring the total to $265 million. Measured by carbon content, French petrochemical output in 1959 was 186,000 tons, rising to 230,000 tons last year, and present projects will put that total up to 350,000 tons or more by 1965.

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Canadian Potash Projects Pushed; Booming Market Lures Producers

Fortunes have been pumped into Saskatchewan for the purpose of tapping the world's largest known deposits of potash. And even though no ore is being produced at the present time from the 340-mile long belt because various companies have been thwarted in their efforts to penetrate the 250-foot area of sand and water-bearing strata, money continues to be earmarked for the project. Reason: the population explosion which will call for more food, which will call for more fertilizer, which will call for more potash.

Statistics show that every day during 1960, the world had a net total of more than 150,000 new mouths to feed. If this growth rate is maintained, say population authorities, the world will contain 3.8 billion people by 1975 as compared with today's 2.9 billion. In the last quarter of the century, some say, there may be over 6 billion people on the earth.

So there is no question about the need for Canada's elusive deposits. And there is apparently no end to the quantities of money the dozen or so companies are willing to pour into the Saskatchewan underground swamp.

Market research indicates that potash consumption will grow at the rate of 6.5 percent per year.

Just recently one of the large chemical companies which staked out its claim in 1957, teamed up with a mining company said to be the leading gold producer. The gold producer will match expenditures the chemical company has already made to get through the Blairmore formation.

The best mining minds in the world have tackled the problem of the underground quicksand and most of them have met with failure. One company, however, has gone beneath the muck by a process called "tubbing." It constructed and sunk a series of sections bolted together that resembles a vertical tunnel. At last report, they were down near the 2,000 foot mark with 1,500 feet to go to get to the potash.

This particular company recently added an additional $10 million to its existing $30 million investment in Esterhazy, Sask. Its on-site refinery is already capable of turning out 420,000 tons per year of potassium chloride. The additional $10 million is expected to raise processing capacity to 1.2 million tons annually. This expansion is interesting in view of the fact that this company has yet to market a pound of Esterhazy potash. They are confident that world demand will grow sufficiently to utilize whatever quantities they are able to turn out once operations get underway.

Another reason all eyes are on the Saskatchewan deposits is that the potassium oxide content of Carlsbad, N.M. ores has steadily declined. At the present time, it is said to be a piddling 18 percent.

Potassium oxide content in Utah potash ores is roughly 25 percent—approximately the equivalent of the deposits at Carlsbad prior to World War II.

All operations are not drifting towards Canada, however. One company recently poured $30 million into its mining facilities at Moab, Utah. This company, which is said to be the nation's largest sulfur producer, expects to produce 1.1 million tons of nuriate of potash annually in this plant. It is due on stream toward the end of next year.

Other companies are interested in the Utah potash deposits, too. One large oil concern will soon start exploratory drilling for potash and oil sone 30 miles from the Moab mines.

By 1966 India is expected to be consuming 1 million tons of nitrogen, 500,000 tons of phosphates and 200,000 tons of potash. At the present time, India produces some 70 million tons of food grains which is expected to be upped to 105 million tons by 1966. This is the view of Dr. Vincent Sauchelli, a leading agronomist and chemical technologist for the National Plant Food Institute. He recently returned from a five-month tour of India.

Dr. Sauchelli said that there are 200 million head of cattle in India, but the droppings are never used as fertilizer. They are dried and burned as fuel which is a paradox since the country contains huge coal deposits that are virtually ignored.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 2, 1960
110.18	110.18	110.18	111.14

For Current Prices See Page 10

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—Material is scheduled to rise to $92 per ton in October. At the present time, however, it is at $84 per ton.

Ammonium Sulfate—Fall planting has been responsible for a rise in sales, according to industry spokesmen. "From a lull, material has started to move," one dealer reported.

Heavy fall planting will soon be getting underway in South and Central New Jersey and Delaware.

Lime—Agricultural quick lime sold and used in June amounted to 8,202 short tons as compared to 3,793 short tons in June of last year. In May of this year the amount of quicklime sold and used was 38,259 short tons.

Agricultural hydrated lime sold and used in June of this year amounted to 8,808 short tons as compared with 8,870 short tons in June of last year. In May of this year the amount of hydrated lime sold and used was 14,215 short tons.

These figures are from the Mineral Industry Survey, US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

Total quicklime and hydrated lime sold and used in June of this year was 17,010 short tons while total quicklime and hydrated lime sold and used in June of last year was 12,633 short tons.

Total quicklime and hydrated lime sold and used in May of this year was 52,474 short tons.

During the January-June period of this year 68,824 short tons of quicklime and 59,214 short tons of hydrated lime were sold and used, making a total of 128,038 short tons.

During the January-June period of last year, 29,479 short tons of quicklime and 59,074 short tons of hydrated lime were sold and used making a total of 88,553 short tons.

The total amount of lime sold and used in June, 1961, (1,072,526 short tons) decreased compared with the previous month, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Decreases were reported in agricultural, chemical and other industrial, and refractory lime, whereas construction lime increased. Open-market lime constitutes 63 percent of the total lime reported; the remaining 37 percent is captive tonnage according to the 1960 annual lime canvas.

Superphosphate—Yugoslavia is putting up a superphosphate plant which is slated to turn out 670,000 tons of material per year.

The plant is located in Prahovo.

Agricultural Chemical Briefs

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*

some moves are obvious,

like Koppers adding Halowax®

Koppers, long an important factor in coal chemicals, last year acquired the plant and products of the Halowax Division, Union Carbide Corporation, at Wyandotte, Michigan. These products include chlorinated paraffins, and chlorinated naphthalenes and other chloro-aromatics, for most of which Koppers supplies the raw materials. These Halowax products have a host of applications where their chlorinated structure proves valuable. For a complete listing and more product information, write Koppers Company, Inc., Tar Products Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

Down 3 cents per pound is the price of aniline. Effective September 1 a major producer established the following schedule: Tanks, 15 cents per pound; drums, carlots, 17 cents, and drums, less carlot amounts, 18 cents. Other suppliers moved quickly to become competitive at the new lower schedule. The reduction, coming six weeks after a cut in benzene price, is the first price change for aniline since 1958 when listings were dropped from 20 cents to 18 cents per pound in bulk. Aniline is thus the second benzene derivative to be reduced since the 3 cent reduction in benzene, the other being phenol which was cut ¾ cents per pound in mid-August.

Steel rate continues to climb. Up 3.9 percent went production in the week ended August 26.

Output was 2,020,000 net tons.

Based on assumed 1961 steel capacity, rate of production for the week was 70 percent.

Production for the year through August 6 was 16.9 percent below the comparable 34-week period of 1960.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Aniline, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. ?, 1960
119.85	119.86	119.81	118.28

For Current Prices See Page 10

Basic Products

Benzene—Demand remains brisk report trade sources.

After-effects of the recent benzene price drop continue to be felt in the industry as aniline price was slashed 3c. per pound last week. Phenol had been cut ¾c. fortnight previous.

Producers' benzene inventories are at satisfactory working levels.

Trade sources expect sales volume to accelerate now that Labor Day has been passed.

Naphthalene—Consumers faced with the continuing short supply situation of naphthalene received encouraging news some ten days ago when a major oil company announced plans to build a 100-million-pound-a-year naphthalene plant.

When all the petro-naphthalene units thus far announced are on stream, total production could hit 475 million pounds annually.

That's the announced total capacity, but trade sources indicate that these design capacities are often misleading. One observer indicates that actual output will be about thirty percent greater than proclaimed.

The one petro-naphthalene plant already on stream, slated at 75 million pounds, may actually be able to turn out 100 million pounds the observer says.

If so, the already formidable threat to coke oven naphthalene suppliers will be intensified as new petroleum units start entering the market.

Phenol—Demand for phenol is gaining strength trade sources report.

Reduction by ¾c. per pound for synthetic and natural phenol some weeks ago is not the reason for increased demand, however.

Instead, resins are held accountable for the increase.

Total production of phenol fell 1.9 million pounds in June when compared with May.

Synthetic and natural phenol output totaled 68.2 million pounds in June as against an adjusted total of 70.1 million pounds in May.

Synthetic phenol output in June was 63.8 million pounds, down 2.3 million pounds from May's adjusted total.

Toluene — Although export trade is reported down, domestic sales are well sustained.

Toluene continues to move into avgas and motor fuel for octane improvement although this area of the market is steadily declining as jet aircraft gain ascendancy over prop craft and the trend toward economy continues in automobile engines.

Intermediates

Aniline—A major producer has slashed the price of aniline 3 cents per pound across the board and established the following schedule:

Tanks, 15c. per pound; drums, carlot amounts, 17c., and drums, less carlot amounts, 18c.

Aniline thus becomes the second benzene-derived chemical to be reduced in the wake of the benzene 3c. per pound cut effected in July. Phenol was the other, taking a ¾c. drop in mid-August.

At the time of the benzene reduction it was estimated by trade sources that the 3c cut could have only an effect of about ½c. on aniline price. Instead, a 3c. cut was made.

Aniline price history for the period 1952-1961 follows:

		High	Low
1961	gal.	.18	.15
1960	gal.	.18	.18
1959	gal.	.18	.18
1958	gal.	.20	.18
1957	gal.	.21	.20
1956	gal.	.21	.20
1955	gal.	.20	.20
1954	gal.	.20	.20
1953	gal.	.20	.18
1952	gal.	.18	.18

Historically, aniline's first major application after its synthesis in the 19th century came in the production of synthetic indigo.

Although still important in the production of dyestuffs in general, aniline's end use pattern is now concentrated in the production of anti-oxidants and accelerators for rubber processing.

Other applications, besides rubber processing and dyestuffs, include pharmaceuticals, photographic developer, printing paper and inks, stabilizer for smokeless powder, detonators for high explosives and insecticides.

Today over half of all aniline goes into rubber processing as against 20 to 30 percent during the decade of the twenties.

Responsible for this particular growth is the rapid expansion of the automobile industry requiring new and replacement tires, and the rise of synthetic rubber which employs 40 percent more accelerator for vulcanization than natural rubber.

Production of aniline topped 120 million pounds last year and approached 130 million pounds in 1959.

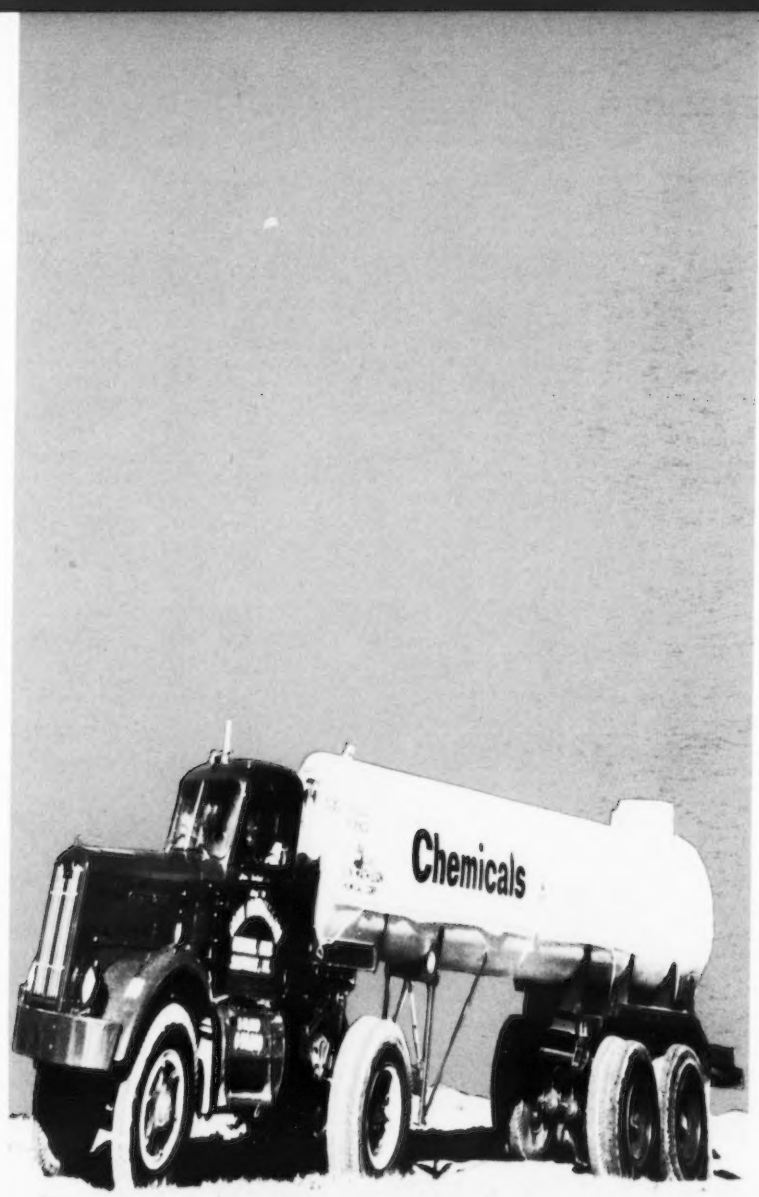
Output throughout the first six months

Aromatic Chemical Output: June

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

		June 1961	*June 1960*	*First Six Months 1961*	*First Six Months 1960*
Aniline	lbs.	10,689,202	10,659,660	61,953,306	68,370,702
Benzene	gals.	41,555,693	37,890,214	*248,512,780	221,693,778
Creosote, dead oil	gals.	8,897,347	7,953,368	45,690,777	49,095,359
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions	lbs.	4,547,756	4,500,507	23,183,453	23,258,173
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	5,037,099	5,352,875	34,382,515	29,133,719
Dodecylbenzene	lbs.	41,809,962	48,256,621	232,962,974	224,387,515
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	42,065,078	47,953,946	243,198,673	304,823,659
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	39,722,772	42,536,362	211,232,283	288,530,205
Phenol, tech and USP	lbs.	68,232,919	68,326,650	*382,456,702	389,560,535
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	33,490,090	31,988,901	*187,035,836	194,875,736
Pyridine, refined 2°	lbs.	154,962	273,593	1,262,258	1,380,889
Styrene monomer	lbs.	141,835,893	150,384,628	814,584,001	868,402,790
Toluene	gals.	20,316,545	21,241,014	*132,350,261	126,010,675
Xylene	gals.	20,516,936	26,202,677	157,875,771	143,357,521

* Revised. Source: Tariff Commission.



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Safe and Efficient Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia (wall chart)
Anhydrous Ammonia Handling and Storage (22)
Aqua Ammonia Preparation (20)

Mathieson Caustic Soda (AD-1142-261)
Safe and Efficient Handling of Caustic Soda (AD–228–457) (wall chart)

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Chlorine, Unloading and Safe Handling (AD–1122–959) (wall chart)

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Mathieson Methanol (MC–393–661)

Safe and Efficient Handling of Nitric Acid (AD–1050–757) (wall chart)

Eliminate Acidity-Control Alkalinity-PH-Plus (AD-631-461)

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Scav-Ox (AD–1010–556)
Scav-Ox in High and Medium Pressure Boilers (MC–356–359)

Soda Ash, Handling and Storage
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Sodium Nitrate, Treating Industrial and Domestic Wastes (MC–397–659)

Mathieson Sulfur (MC–323–359)

Mathieson Sulfuric Acid (AD–1094–1158)
Safe and Efficient Handling of Sulfuric Acid (AD–1033–457) (wall chart)

Mathieson Urea (AD–1169–161)
Mathieson Urea Data Sheet (MC–403–1160)

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Coal Chemicals

of 1961 was 62 million pounds which, if projected, indicates that total production for the year should be about 125 million pounds, or mid-way between the production totals of 1960 and 1959.

Current demand is termed brisk by one major producer. Should a rapid and reasonable settlement be reached in the automobile labor/management talks, and car production proceeds as expected in the fall, aniline sales will be sustained in volume for the balance of the year.

2-Nitro-p-Cresol—A major producer is now selling this dyestuff intermediate at a new lower price.

In effect since July the schedule is:

Drums, truckload, 71c. per pound and 73c. per pound for lesser amounts.

Phthalic Anhydride—Price reduction of 2c. per pound fortnight ago does not seem to have brought customers out of hiding as yet.

Trade sources report that many consumers were on the sidelines over the summer in anticipation of lower prices. Consequently their inventories dwindled.

Producers expected lower postings would bring about an inventory building splurge by consmuers

As yet this hasn't developed although one veteran observer believes such expectations are premature.

Phthalic orders should accelerate after Labor Day is this observers opinion. Vacation time, down-time and general sluggish summer business is just about coming to an end, he argues, so that September and October should bring a resurgence of volume.

Phthalic production in June dropped 2.8 million pounds, from May's adjusted total of 36.2 million, to a total of 33.5 million pounds for June.

Output for the first half-year at 187 million pounds is only 7.8 million pounds below the pace set in the first six months of last year.

Styrene Monomer—From Japan comes news that a major chemical company there plans a styrene plant capable of turning out close to 48 million pounds of SM annually.

Benzene raw material will be supplied domestically it is said.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended August 26, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	603,185
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	25,721,625
Benzene	gals.	2,770,547
Coaltar	gals.	13,977,152
Crude chemical oil	gals.	547,288
Solvent naphtha	gals.	91,209
Toluene	gals.	600,006
Xylene	gals.	171,021

Armed Forces Group Sets Chemical Meeting Program

"Balanced Military Power through Science and Industry" will be the theme of the sixteenth annual meeting of the Armed Forces Chemical Association which will take place September 13-15 at the Statler-Hilton hotel in New York.

Among topics to be discussed are "Astronautics," "Civil Emergency Preparedness," and "Soviet Economic Competition and the US Chemical Industry."

Of exceptional interest, the advance announcement says, will be a report by Captain Bosee, US Navy, on "Utilization of Recycled Metabolic Fluid Wastes." Captain Bosee underwent a six-day test in which the only liquid he consumed had been obtained from his own metabolic waste.

PVA Western Tab Down

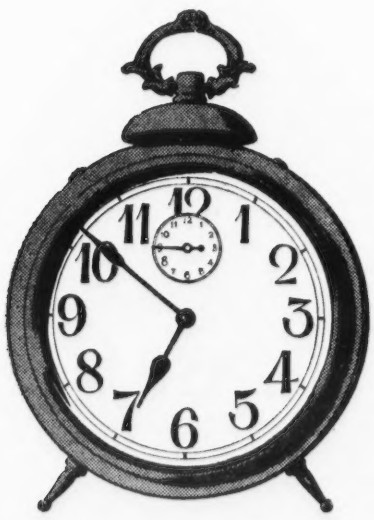
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., is reducing the price of polyvinyl acetate emulsion on the west coast by 1½ cents a pound, effective immediately. The new schedule equalizes West Coast prices to those currently in effect in the eastern market and should promote a broader market potential and increased use of polyvinyl acetate emulsions, the company says.

Aluminum Chloride Plant

—Continued from page 3

the company's sales just about run the gamut of these end-uses.

Neither the cost nor capacity of the plant has been disclosed, but mum is usually the word in this business. The plant reportedly utilizes 4,000-pound reactors and is fed with mercury cell chlorine and pure aluminum metal.



PUZZLE

??????????????????

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??????????????????

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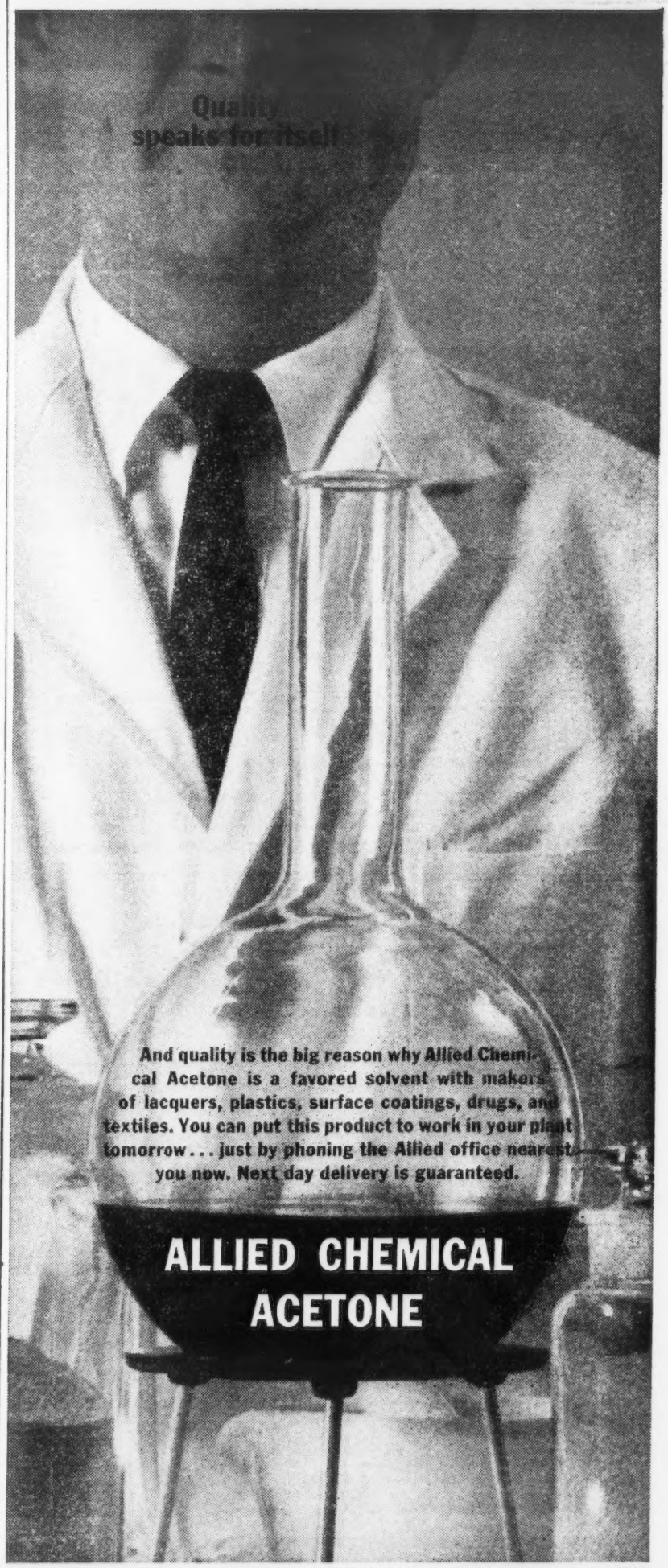

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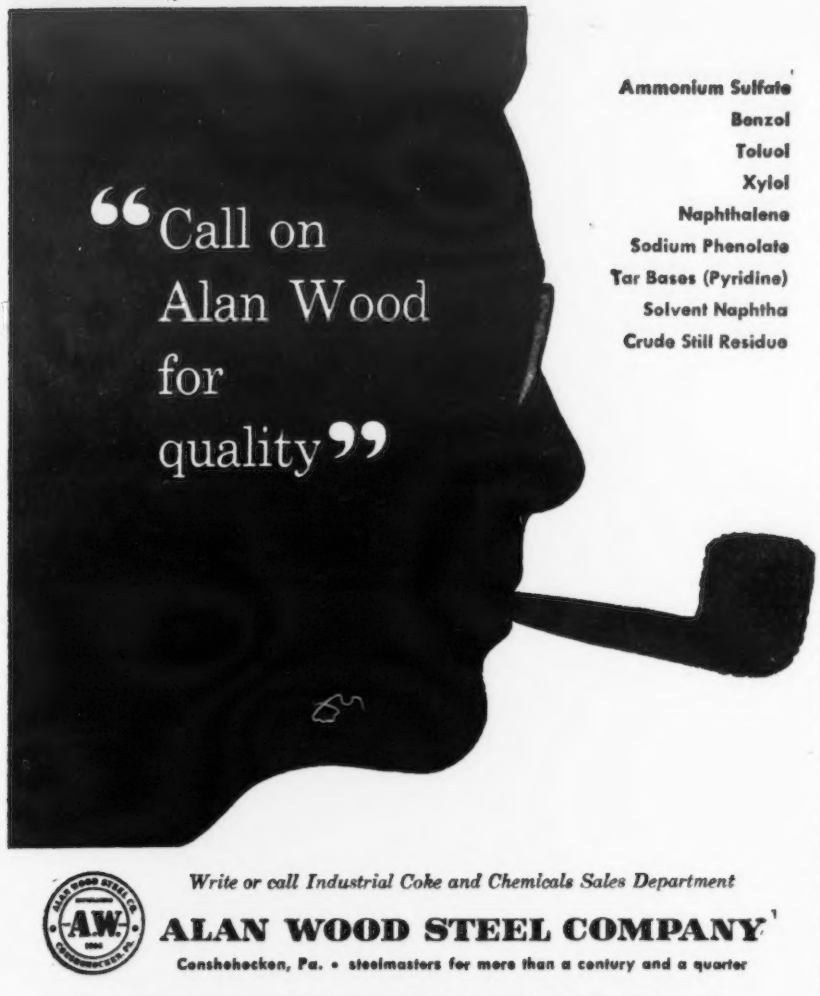

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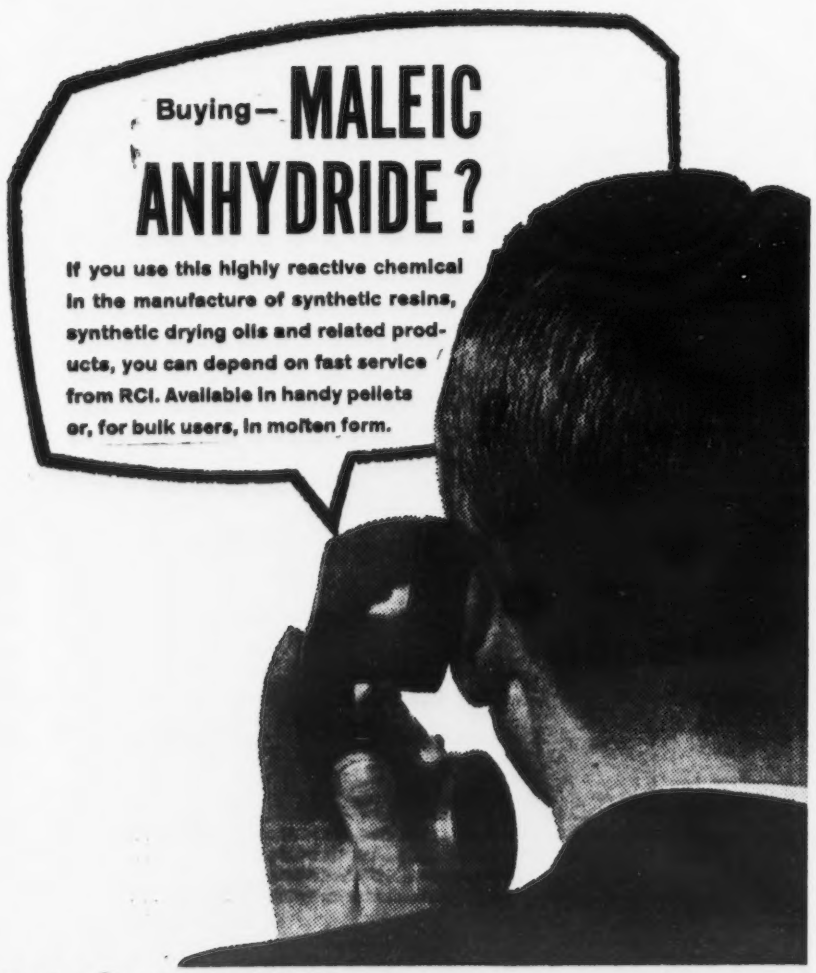
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Radioisotope Venture Set By Abbott Labs for Japan

An application to establish a joint radioisotope enterprise in Japan has been filed with the Japanese goverment by the Abbott Laboratories subsidiary in Switzerland and Dainippon Pharmaceutical Company, of Osaka.

The new joint company, to be known as Dainabot Radioisotope Laboratories, Ltd., would build a processing plant in Matsudo, a suburb of Tokyo.

If approval is given this year, production could be under way by mid-1962. This would enable Japan to produce its first domestic supplies of radio-pharmaceutcials for use by physicians in diagnosing and treating disease, Abbott says. These isotopse are now imported from the US and Great Britain.

The parent company in North Chicago, Ill., and the Japanese firm would each contribute $75,000 for initial capitalization. The application also provides for a token payment of $50,000 to Abbott for its know-how in radio-pharmaceutical technology.

This is the first time Abbott has planned an overseas venture where a subsidiary has not been wholly-owned by the parent company.

Chemical Trade Set

—*Continued from page 3*

years back on the problem and foundered on economic rocks.

Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company also shelved ambitious plans for coal carbonization after it had decided to put up a plant at Cresap, W. Va.

But atomic explosions in coal fields could perhaps do economically that which has been unfeasible here up to now—turn underground raw materials into chemical bases.

Most immediate effects of resumption of nuclear tests will be an increase in consumption of chemical products by the atomic energy industry for both civilian and military purposes.

Chemicals most likely to respond to increased demand are sulfuric and hydrofluoric acids, used extensively in radioactive metal refining, along with alkalies such as caustic soda, ammonia, lime and potassium metal.

Further, nitrogen demand is expected to rise, along with that for argon and hydrogen. Metal salts inquiry should increase for such materials as sodium aluminate, aluminum nitrate, iron sulfate, potassium fluoride and magnesium oxide.

AEC Awards Contracts

In a typical month—last January—Atomic Energy Commission announced awards of contracts for everything from uranium oxide to n-dodecane-adekane-12 to twenty-one different chemical suppliers totaling $1.8 million.

While results aren't tabulated yet for first quarter 1961 chemical business of AEC, the comparable quarter of 1960 furnished the chemical industry here with $3.9 million worth of business.

While these figures do not include materials required for intra-govermental, classified and weapons contracts, it's expected that allotments for published purposes will be among the first to be increased with the stimulus given to the whole atomic products industry by expected resumption of nuclear tests here.

Top on the US government's atomic weapons program is the Nike Zeus antimissile missile; testing the weapon will mean increased consumption of materials for rocket fuels, along with chemical expended in the development of more compact atomic warheads.

Chemical Investors

—*Continued from page 3*

kets for castor beans and oil were unsettled and Brazilian No. 1 castor was actually off ¼ cent for prompt delivery in New York. It was conceded that it was too early to tell what effect the political upheaval would have.

Other materials exported from Brazil remained rather quiet. Black pepper, which is becoming increasingly important as a money-maker for the South American country, might be adversely affected when the crop comes around September 1.

Among the essential oils, bois de rose and Brazilian sassafras (ocotea cymbarum) are quiet on spot here, as is natural menthol. Should the crisis be protracted, however, adverse effects are expected.

Among exports to Brazil, caustic soda and soda ash are two large items, demand for material from the outside being 10,000 tons and 80,000 tons respectively. A lot of this business is landed yearly by American producers.

Fertilizer imports there include some 150,000 tons nitrogen, 12,000 tons phosphates and 120,000 tons potash equivalent annually.

Biggest worry among American chemical interests is not possible loss or disruption of imports; rather, investors here wonder whether their capital will go up in smoke should a left-wing chief executive decide to nationalize all industry.

At present, they can't look to the US government for help. The latter is in the indelicate position of not wanting a commuist-oriented government in Brazil, and yet not being able to overtly stir Brazilian right-wingers to violate the country's constitution, not permitting the constituted president (in this case, Vice-President Goulart) to assume office.

DuPont Lifts Solvent Tab

E. I duPont de Nemours & Co. has posted a price advance of three-fourths cent a pound for trichloroethylene solvent, effective October 1. New delivered prices are 13¼ cents a pound for truckloads and carloads, and 12 cents a pound for tankcars.

Explosives Rules

—*Continued from page 4*

not be left unattended, the commission is taking the more positive approach by changing the rules to provide that the vehicle "shall, at all times, be attended by a driver or other responsible and qualified representative of the motor carrier."

The attendant must be made aware of the character of the explosive material in the vehicle and of its inherent dangers and shall have been instructed in the measures and procedures to be followed in order to protect the public from those dangers.

A motor vehicle is to be deemed "attended" only when the driver or other qualified attendant is physically on or in the vehicle, or has the vehicle within his unobstructed field of vision, where he can reach it quickly and without any kind of interference.

As to parking, the new rules would state that no motor vehicle containing any quantity of a Class A or Class B explosive or Class D poison requiring a red radioactive material label shall be parked, even though attended, on any public street or within 500 feet of any bridge, tunnel, dwelling, building, or place where persons work, congregate, or assemble.

Written dispatching instructions are a new requirement being placed in the regulations. These instructions must be in the possession of the driver at all times, and a copy placed on rule in the carrier's office.

They must show the route to be followed from origin to destination which will avoid congested thoroughfares, places where crowds are assembled, etc.; points where stops are to be made for fuel, meals, rest, to make deliveries, or for loading; procedures to be followed in order to assure that the vehicle shall be attended as required by the regulations; and procedures to be followed in making delivery of the cargo to the consignee without parking or leaving the vehicle unattended.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Ascorbic acid prices were cut last week, marking the second time within a fortnight and the fourth time within the past ten months that producers have posted lower schedules. The 15 cent across-the-board reduction (previous week's decline: 45 cents) established quotes of $5.75 and $6 a kilo for 100 kilos and smaller lots, respectively. Cut simultaneously were coated forms of the vitamin, sodium ascorbate, erythorbic acid and sodium erythorbate. Not affected in the recent round of changes: Calcium ascorbate.

Persistent weakness in the "C" market, according to some usually well-informed sources, is due primarily to fierce domestic competition and attendant price pressures. Imports, it's understood, are at most a secondary factor if they figure in the picture at all.

Trade observers suggest, of course, that the successive reductions could indicate that a threat of new production hangs o'er the market. They figure that an additional 20 million pounds of sorbitol, basic raw material in "C" manufacture, will be available within the year; further, that it might tempt another firm to get into production of ascorbic.

Several factors support this outlook. In the first place, the new sorbitol facility is located in Peoria, Ill., smack in the center of the "dextrose" country—meaning a cheap starting material. Secondly, it is near several leading pharmaceutical firms who might be interested in making the vitamin—one already sells a widely-accepted multivitamin preparation, for example.

Third, there are many large consumers of ascorbic in the midwest among the food and beverage trades and a nearby producer, by saving on freight, could probably compete for this business on a cost basis. Finally, the excellent potential for the continued, steady growth of both industrial and food consumption of the vitamin is enough to encourage thoughts of entering the market.

Ammonium Chloride—Higher prices for ammonium chloride were posted September 1. Under the new schedule, granular material is listed at 20c. a pound, up 3¾c., while the powder is listed at 27c. a pound, up 3c., in 250-pound drums.

Increasing costs reportedly necessitated the price advance.

Ascorbic Acid — Domestic competitive price pressures reportedly forced the announcement of a new and lower schedule for ascorbic acid by a major manufacturer last week. The action marked the second time within a fortnight that a reduction was posted for the relatively large volume vitamin.

With the 15c. cut added to the earlier 45c. cut, the schedule is now established at $5.75 a kilo for 100-kilo lots and at $6 a kilo for smaller drum quantities.

The successive, substantial reductions may now stabilize what was becoming a weak pricing structure. Low prices may also encourage consumption in areas where costs had impeded widespread acceptance.

Aspirin—Production of aspirin, as the table below reveals, rose from 1,841,148 pounds in May to 1,968,680 pounds in June, and it's likely that the upturn continued through July and August. Traditionally, producers have built-up stocks during the summer months in advance of a big spurt in requirements post Labor Day.

In the past few years, of course, tabletters have begun purchases in mid-summer, keeping output of bulk aspirin at good levels. Warm weather retail requirements have been boosted at the same time by special promitions.

All-year-round demands have been strengthened appreciably also by the emphasis placed on aspirin in the treatment of arthritis.

With aspirin consumption growing at an enviable rate, and the bulk part of the business unencumbered by many producers, price stability—or at least no reduction—is likely.

Erythorbic Acid—Down again last week went prices for erythorbic acid. A 7c. reduction brought the schedule to $2.53 a pound for 200 pounds and to $2.65 a pound for smaller lots.

Prices for erythorbic acid, which is used mainly by the meat industry, move in line with "C" prices.

Lysine—No significant developments in this market have been reported since a major manufacturer quit the business a few months ago. Its exit closely followed Food & Drug Administration's refusal to classify the chemical as an optional ingredient in white bread.

FDA's action was a near-crushing blow for it temporarily, at least, denied lysine manufactutrers what was considered as the potentially largest end-area.

Imports are also a possibility in the near future. A Dutch firm has reported the development and utilization of a new synthetic manufacturing process, which uses relatively cheap caprolactam as starting material.

Menthol—Spot market for Brazilian menthol is unchanged and firm at the slightly higher prices posted a few weeks ago: $7.30 a pound for the regular crystals, $7.40 a pound for the large.

A continuation of the uptrend is likely if offerings from Brazil for fall shipment remain small.

Dealers expect to see a substantial increase in requirements shortly as pharmaceutical manufacturers start turning out their line of cold-weather preparations.

Penicillin—Competition should ease a bit with the anticipated pick-up in seasonal requirements this month. Rise in prices at the same time is doubtful, however.

Current trading levels, according to reports from a usually well-informed trade source: procaine penicillin, $18.50 to $19 per billion units; potassium penicillin, nonsterile, $17.50 to $18, sterile about $1 higher.

Sodium Ascorbate—Prices for sodium ascorbate were cut last week simultaneously with the reduction in ascorbic acid. Resulting schedule lists 200 pounds or more at $2.06 a pound, lesser quantities at $2.16.

Unchanged in the last two rounds of

Price Trends

Advanced

Ammonium chloride, gran., 2¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Ascorbic acid, 15c. per kilo
Sodium ascorbate, 15c. per kilo

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 2, 1960
58.88	58.89	59.27	59.93

For Current Prices See Page 10

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: June

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		June	May
Acetylsalicyclic acid	lbs.	1,968,680	*1,841,148
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	622,473	*656,324
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	18,615,802	—
Niacin and amide	lbs.	236,725	216,039
Penicillin salts	million-units	77,420,527	84,020,355
Phenobarbital	lbs.	—	—
Pyridoxine	lbs.	—	—
Streptomycin	gms.	27,273,488	32,572,805
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	353,917	334,256
Tetracycline	gms.	14,169,900	—
Thiamine derivatives	lbs.	—	—

* Revised.
A dash (—) indicates data not reported.

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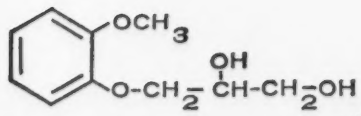

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price changes was calcium ascorbate. The chemical, it's understood, is not manufactured by all makers of "C" or the sodium salt; is in relatively small demand, and deceptively expensive to produce.

Botanicals

Buchu Leaves—Modest demand and quite adequate stocks are noted, thus explaining the stability of the price schedule at 60c. to 65c. a pound, f.o.b. New York, the range established last spring.

Cocillana Bark—A bit more strength is seen here with prices up about 2c., at a range of from 20c. to 22c. a pound.

Copaiba Balsam—Current trading prices are said to be in the vicinity of 85c. to 95c. a pound, approximately the same schedule that has prevailed since early summer. Market is very strong.

Lobelia Herb—With the receipt of new crop lobelia a few weeks ago, dealers here dropped the price about 15c. a pound. Current posting: 80c a pound.

Quince Seed—Selling as low as $1.55 at the moment, quince was listed at $1.75 early last winter and hit $2 a pound before the season was over. Replacement costs are down, accounting for the recent price reduction, according to trade reports.

Oil Trade Outing Set

Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its fall sports outing September 29 at the Westchester Country Club in Rye, N.Y. Reservations must be made by September 26. Charges of $17.50 per member include luncheon, dinner and greens fees. Tickets for guests are $20 each.

Soviets Stressing LPG's

—Continued from page 3

portedly yields a superior product. The project is being given top priority.

With high hopes for an effective synthetic rubber industry, the Russians are stepping up development of their petroleum and gas industries. As a result, plants currently using alcohol to produce butadiene will switch to use of n-butane.

Two other petroleum derivatives—isobutane and pentane—will be used for making polyisoprene rubber. Isobutane will also go into production of isobuylene for butyl rubber, and into polyisopbutylene, an additive for oils and corrosion-resistant materials.

Pharmaceutical Men

—Continued from page 3

"People who have not had any previous shots should have a second injection in two months."

He emphasized that, once flu strikes a community, it is too late to protect the high risk groups. Vaccination now, ahead of the flu season, is the only safeguard.

"The most tragic aspect of flu," said Dr. Terry, "is that it is fatal to so many people who, in spite of their age or chronic impairments, could otherwise enjoy many more years of relatively good health."

Recommendations on use of flu vaccine, including a detailed listing of the chronic conditions most likely to be complicated by influenza, are being furnished to private physicians and health officers. They were prepared by the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Influenza, following a meeting at the Service's Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga., on July 31.

At that meeting, committee members agreed unanimously on the likelihood of outbreaks this winter and on the need for a special effort to immunize high risk groups in advance.

ACS Unit to Meet

Chemical Marketing and Economic Group, a unit of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, will meet October 3 at the Brass Rail Restaurant in New York. Speaker will be Dr. Robert J. Williams, of Meade Johnson & Co. His Topic: "Motivation Research—Its Place in Industrial Marketing."

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

No further reductions were noted in the price of Indian lemongrass. Material is still scarce on spot and source prices still firm. In the light of this tight situation, it is interesting to note that most of June's importation of lemongrass oil came from Guatemala. According to the Bureau of Census, 66,000 pounds of the United States' 70,621 pounds came from Guatemala. No price changes were posted by the various essential oil and aromatic chemical producers.

Essential oil dealers report that sales are good with material moving in good volume. Especially active are the Christmas toiletries items. Dealers say it is a little too early for the big push in candy flavorings.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 2, 1960
143.44	143.44	143.47	145.50

For Current Prices See Page 10

Essential Oils

Grapefruit—According to the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 414 pounds of grapefruit oil came in from Israel during the month of June. This material was valued at $760.

Jasmin—Users of the important and expensive oil are concerned about the high price. Dealers here report that material to be delivered in November will be considerably higher than it was last year.

French material will be 19 percent higher than it was in 1960 and Italian material will be 32 percent higher.

"There will be 50 percent less oil on the market this year than we would like to see," one dealer said.

Responsible for these phenomenal advances is the scarcity of material brought about by the high cost of hand labor. The flowers must be picked by hand and workers, who heretofore depended upon this as their livelihood, are being drawn to better paying jobs in various industries that are springing up in Europe.

Lemon—There is still no word about when more lemon will become available. Dealers still they are having difficulty obtainin aterial from California.

In the light of this tight situation, it is interesting to note that the United States exports of lemon oil were larger during the January-June period of this year than they were during the same period of 1960. During the first half of 1961, 426,006 pounds of lemon oil were exported whereas during the first half of 1960 only 334,561 pounds were exported. During the July-December period of 1960, 412,862 pounds were exported.

This information is from the Bureau of the Census, US Department of Commerce.

Lemongrass—Material continues to be scarce on spot and prices continue to be high.

Nindi—This oil, which is produced on a small scale in Northern Rhodesia, may attain commercial importance in the future. Already one soap manufacturer has brought sample quantities which will be incorporated in various toilet preparations.

The oil, which comes from the plant's flowers, has a high content of geraniol and is said to be similar to palmarosa oil. It has been examined by chemists at the Imperial Institute.

The plant was discovered by two sisters, the Misses Gamwell, in the early thirties and was subsequently named, at Kew Gardens, Aeolanthus gamwelliae.

Since that time, the oil has been produced in small amounts by several European farmers in the Abercorn section of Northern Rhodesia.

A company that makes stills, has designed a small-scale distillation plant especially for this oil.

Seeds and Spices

Cardamoms—Several types of material were reduced in price. Guatemala decorticated material came down from $2.60 per pound to $2.55 per pound; Guatemala green material came down from $1.95 per pound to $1.90 per pound, and Alleppey decorticated material came down from $2.60 per pound to $2.55 per pound.

Chillies—Sudan chillies came down from 52 cents per pound to 50 cents per pound.

Mace—A general decline has been noted. The current price for Siauw No. 1 fancy material is $1.25 per pound. The week before, the price was $1.30 per pound and prior to that, $1.35 per pound. Siauw No. 1 whole has come down from $1.25 per pound to $1.20 per pound and Siauw No. 2 price material has come down from $1.20 per pound to $1.17 per pound. Siauw No. 2 siftings remain at their previously quoted, $1.12 per pound.

Pepper—All three grades of pepper remain at their previous-quoted prices. Malabar black remains at 45½ cents per pound; Lampong black remains at 45 cents per pound and Muntok white remains at 52 cents per pound.

Turmeric—Slight weakening is noted. Alleppey material has dropped from 22½ cents per pound to 22 cents and Jamaican material has dropped from 17 cents per pound to 16½ cents per pound. Madras and Haitian material remain at their previously-quoted prices.

Vanilla Beans—Prices for both Bourbon and Mexican material remain at their previously quoted prices: Bourbon material continues to range between $7 and $7.25 per pound; Mexican cut material continues to range between $7.60 and $7.80 per pound and Mexican whole material continues to range between $7.90 and $8.10 per pound.

Trade spokesmen speculate that prices

Essential Oil Imports: June

	Principal Origin	Pounds	$Value
Cinnamon leaf, cinnamon	British East Africa	8,615	$12,123
Geranium	France	25,336	423,426
Rose, Otto of Roses	Hong Kong	*87	4,350
Bergamot	Italy	4,984	55,346
Citronella	Ceylon	26,980	23,243
Lemongrass	Guatemala	70,621	106,153
Lavender	France	86,592	106,587
Lavender Spike	Spain	4,409	6,034
Lemon	Italy	3,121	5,198
Lemon terpeneless	Italy	66	4,677
Orange	British Honduras	24,696	20,716
Sandalwood	France	6,539	124,519
Lime	Haiti	20,843	103,756
Camphor	Taiwan	15,416	3,435
Caraway	Netherlands	220	716
Cananga	France	2,786	24,768
Lignaloe	Peru	19,270	28,484
Palmarosa	India	503	2,581
Petitgrain	Paraguay	11,665	94,431
Rosemary	Spain	11,381	11,974
Thyme	Spain	3,110	7,030
Clove	Madagascar	8,922	7,736
Eucalyptus	Spain	24,251	8,765
Patchouli	Indonesia	4,722	22,345
Peppermint	Italy	44	340
Ocotea Cymbarum	Brazil	11,023	3,181
Vetivert	Haiti	1,836	26,814

Source: Bureau of Census.
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Essential Oils

will remain roughly at these levels for the next four months.

Some estimators say they don't expect Mexican material to go much higher even though the crop in Mexico is exceptionally small. Others say the price could advance considerably.

Some 20 percent of US imports of vanilla beans come from Mexico.

Essential Oils Briefs

COSMETIC CHEMISTS TO MEET: "Biological Activity in Cosmetics" will be the subject of the eighth annual seminar of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists which will be held September 26 and 27 at the Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York City. Sessions will begin at 9 a.m. both days.

Drug Trend Unchanged

—Continued from page 5

continue to increase research expenditures which are expected to be about 4 percent higher than those for 1960," the association goes on.

Last year the prescription drug industry spent $206.3 million in research for new drugs for treating human illness.

The decline in profits is believed to reflect higher production and distribution costs coupled with intensified competition.

The following figures, in thousands of dollars, show sales of the twelve representative companies during the six-months period:

Company	1961	1960	Percent change
Cutter	12,603	11,627	+ 8
Pfizer	142,975	136,820	+ 4
Abbott	62,700	62,200	+ .8
Parke, Davis	90,100	99,000	— 9
Baxter	18,500	17,500	+ 6
SK&F	77,973	72,949	+ 7
Lilly	98,800	91,100	+ 8.4
Merck	112,800	111,400	+ 1.2
Schering	39,600	42,600	— 7
Searle	21,800	18,300	+19.5
Upjohn	78,600	76,500	+ 2.8
Warner-Lambert	98,000	97,300	+ .7
Total	854,456	837,296	+ 2

Following are comparable figures showing net profits of the twelve concerns:

Company	1961	1960	Percent change
Cutter	426	540	—21
Pfizer	14,460	12,900	+12
Abbot	5,000	5,800	—13.1
Park Davis	9,400	15,100	—37.7
Baxter	1,100	1,300	—13.1
SK&F	14,105	12,146	+16
Lilly	12,000	10,900	+10.5
Merck	12,400	14,800	—16.3
Schering	3,600	3,900	— 7.7
Searle	4,600	3,900	+17.7
Upjohn	10,000	10,500	— 4.3
Warner-Lambert	7,600	7,500	+ 1.2
Total	94,691	99,286	— 4.6

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats last week was spotty, the market reflecting the Labor Day holiday. While business was light, a steady tone prevailed throughout the market. Corn and peanut oils were stronger advancing ½ cent per pound due to scarcity of supplies. Cottonseed oil also was scarce for spot shipment because of the lateness of the cotton crop. Soybean oil was irregular closing slightly lower. Coconut oil was quiet but steady for prompt shipment. Cash lard was weak and lower.

Tallow and grease market remained steady. Moderate volume of business was booked at unchanged prices. Soapers absorbed sizable lots and specialty buyers bought for prompt delivery. Choice white grease was firmer because of business from Japan.

There was little doing in industrial oils. Linseed oil declined ½ cent with lower flaxseed market. Withdrawals of oil against contracts for September delivery were brisk. Tung oil remained steady, with light trading reported for prompt needs. Oiticica oil was unchanged and well held. Brazilian castor oil declined and sold at ¼ cent per pound lower. Crude menhaden oil was inactive and unchanged. Refined fish and sperm oils were unchanged and firm.

Soybean meal was weaker and dropped $4 per ton, reflecting lower futures market. Linseed meal was quiet and declined 50 cents to $1 per ton. Cottonseed meal was scarce and advanced $1.50 per ton for spot shipment because new production is from two to three weeks late. Stocks of peanut meal are practically nil as production has not started for this season.

Price Trends

Advanced

Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, spot, $1.50 per ton.
Grease, choice white, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅛c. per lb.
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Linseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $4 per ton
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 2, 1960
116.10	117.51	115.80	108.93

For Current Prices See Page 10

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market was inactive. No. 1 Brazilian oil was lower and sold at 17¼c. a pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades were unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	1,158,000
Previous week	.....	1,400,000
Corresponding week, 1960	.....	500,000
Total this year	.....	56,112,000
Corresponding period, 1960	3,342,500	62,254,000

Coconut—Crude oil was quiet and offered at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, September shipment. At New York, the market was steady at 12½c., tankcars, f.o.b. New York for prompt delivery.

Corn—Firmer tone developed and crude was advanced to 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. Refined oil was higher at 21.23c. tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures market was a dull and listless affair on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading was light. Market backed and filled, closing fractionally lower. Cash oil continued strong owing to slow movement of new seed. Refined salad oil was firm at 17⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Interest in crude oil was good for spot delivery and slow for futures. In the southeast the market was quoted at 13¾c., tankcars f.o.b. mills, for quick shipment and scaled down to 12¼c. for October. Tankcars in the Valley were quoted at 13¾c. for immediate and 12⅜c., September and 13⅜c., Waco, nearby.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil in July was indicated at 1,784 tankcars compared with 2,009 in June and 1,955, July last year. Total consumption for this season (August 1960-July 61) amounted to 28,614 tankcars against 27,658, for the previous season. The carry-over at end of July was placed at 5,122 tankcars against 5,271, a year ago.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 1, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Sept.	182	15.12	14.75	14.94 S
Oct.	145	14.13	13.95	14.03 S
Dec.	194	13.98	13.82	13.83 S
March	46	14.13	13.93	14.02 S
May	35	14.12	13.95	14.05 S
July	15	14.05	14.01	14.05@14.06

Total sales and switches, 617 contracts.

Linseed — Prices dropped ½c. per pound with the lower flaxseed. Part of the decline in flaxseed was offset by weakness in meal. Moderate improvement developed in demand for nearby delivery. Withdrawals against existing contracts were brisk. Raw oil was reduced to 14½c. in tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, September-November delivery; 14.7., December-February, same basis and 15.58c. f.o.b., New York.

Peanut—Crude was scarce and higher Tankcars were advanced to 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was boosted to 20c. tankcars, New York, basis.

Soybean—Crude closed easier with futures. Tankcars were slightly lower at 10.65c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, prompt shipment. Refined salad was quoted at 12.90c., tankcars, New York basis, prompt delivery.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil in July totaled 5,287 tankcars against 5,100 (revised) in June and 4,988, July last year. Total for 10-months (October through July) amounted to 57,120 tankcars compared with 59,143 for the like period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 15,080 tankcars at end of July against 10,616, a year ago.

Tung—This market remained steady, with trading passing at 27¾c. and 28c per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt and later delivery. Offerings were light and generally held at 28c., with bids at ¼c. less. Drums were maintained at 29½c. to 29¾c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

CCC sold 200,000 pounds of government owned tung oil at prices ranging from 27.31c. to 27.55c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Marrero, La., depending upon quantity. Sales the previous week took place at 27.52c., same basis.

Miscellaneous

Copra—Prompt shipment was unchanged at $157.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, and $155 bid.

Flaxseed—Large volume of flaxseed was traded ahead of declines, averaging about 200,000 bushels a day. Practically all business was accomplished on to-arrive basis, only a few cars of new-crop from South Dakota and Minnesota offered on the spot market. Bids were down to $3.52 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Demand from Japan for choice white grease caused prices to advance ¼c. Sales were reported at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, and ¼c. more asked. Yellow grease was unchanged and steady with sales at 5½c., tankcars, delivered.

Lard—Market was quiet. Cash lard declined to 8.85c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Business was moderate at unchanged prices. Market was steady, with offers closely held. Bleachable fancy was sold at 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, ranged from 5¾c. to 5⅞c.; special, 5⅝c.; guaranteed fancy sold at 6¼c. and No. 1, 5½c., same basis. Edible tallow

—Continued on page 58

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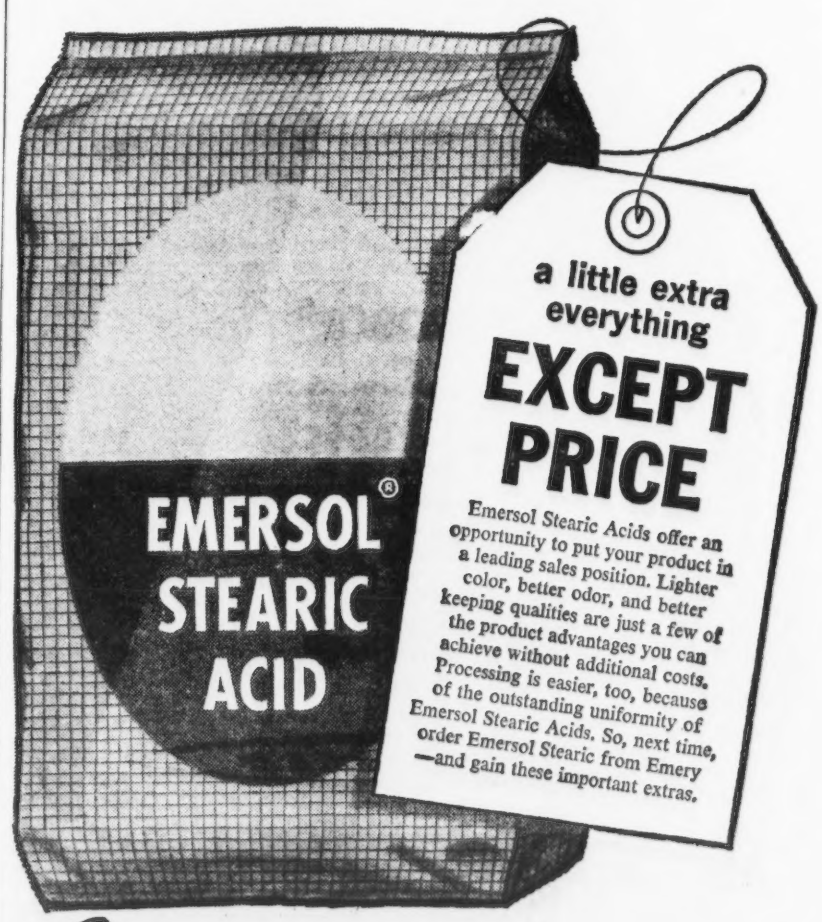
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Producers of chemical specialties continue to meet the challenge of the textile industry in supplying improved textile processing aids. The need for these versatile products has become increasingly apparent as textile machinery has been speeded up and quality requirements for both natural and synthetic fibers have become ever more stringent. A major factor has been the growth of man-made fibers to a current volume estimated to be in excess of 700 million pounds per year. These fibers and various blends with natural fibers require processing aids which feature greater static control, durabilty, resistance to yellowing, and compatibility with a wide range of finishing resins.

CATIONICS SALES TREND CHARTED

1961 ....*35.0 million lbs.
1960 .... 30.8 million lbs.
1959 .... 34.1 million lbs.
1958 .... 28.0 million lbs.
***Estimate**

Source: Tariff Commission. Figures include total sales of amphoteric and cationic surfactants.

The trend to resin top finishes has developed rapidly over the past decade as urea-formaldehyde, melamine and modified melamine and ethylene-urea resins, among others, have found increasing use.

Chemical producers have been hard at work developing better cross linking agents which will impart desired properties without an accompanying loss of tear strength and abrasion resistance. Some of these products are resinous and some are not.

Another group of textile auxiliaries—delustrants—enjoys a small but steady market in supplying products for producing dull surfaces on synthetic fibers.

Delustrants Find Specialty Use

Despite the high efficiency of modern textile making, most mills keep a stock of delustrant on hand. In case a batch of goods comes up a little brighter than it should, a delustrant tones it down. In addition, use of delustrants on women's stockings has been steady.

Specialty chemical producers in this area of the market have concentrated on incorporating durability and compatibility, along with high covering power, in their products.

Textile softeners and lubricants have probably formed one of the most fertile fields for new product development. Here, the trend has been toward marketing of cold water-soluble products in an effort to cut textile makers costs, speed bath preparation, and minimize waste. Durable softeners, which would cross link with a finishing resin to form a chemical bond with the fiber, have also aroused interest in the trade.

The bulk of commercial softeners are cationic in nature since they will form a strong bond with the negatively charged textile fiber even at low concentration.

This means a cost saving to textile manufacturers since a relatively greater amount of nonionic or anionic softener would have to be used in order to get the same degree of substantivity.

More interest has been generated in nonionic softeners, since they are inexpensive, have high resistance to yellowing, and maintain good lubricating action. In addition, nonionics are available which are compatible with all types of thermosetting resins, anionic, cationic and other nonionic polymers, silicones, starches, gums and gelatin, and amine and salt-type catalysts.

Softeners and Lubricants Use

The use of softeners and lubricants in textile outlets has been estimated to be well in excess of 50 million pounds annually. Materials generally considered as softeners are many and diverse and include sulfonated tallow, silicone and mineral oil emulsions, stearic acid and tallow soaps, sulfonated paraffins, sulfated fatty alcohols, substituted ammonium and amine compounds, waxes and polyoxyethylenes among others.

Use of natural oils and greases is still large volume, although much of this market has been taken over by resin top finishes during recent years.

Natural oils and greases are generally incompatible with resin finishes and are usually not stable to light and heat. As a result, the need for more purely chemical softeners has come about.

Last week Onyx Chemical Corporation announced a new series of liquid, cold water soluble softeners and lubricants for the textile industry. The new products are tradenamed "Polasan A," "N," and "C," denoting the anionic, nonionic and cationic types respectively.

"Polasan A" and "N" are reported to have high resistance to discoloration due to high temperature processing. Onyx points out that the line as a whole offers the finisher a complete series of chemical types to fit the wide variety of finishing formulations encountered in today's mills.

With "Polasan N" the company reports a new concept in nonionic softeners. The product is said to combine high lubricating and softening efficiency with outstanding resistance to yellowing and extreme case of handling.

The material is a liquid softener which dissolves readily even in ice water, eliminating the need for any steaming or boiling in the preparation of finishing baths, Onyx reports.

Organic Chemicals Division of Emery Industries, Inc., also announced marketing of a new product for the textile industry. The company added "Twitchell 7428" to its line of lubricants for woolens, worsteds and blends with synthetics.

Antistat for Yarns and Fabrics

The new compound is designated as an economy-priced antistatic lubricant for the production of popular-priced yarns and fabrics, including blends. It may be used in all conventional application systems, or sprayed in emulsions as concentrated as a water-in-oil ratio of 2 to 1, Emery reports.

Emery lists five properties of a lubricant which it considers essential for quality fiber processing. These include static protection, ease of removability, high resistance to yellowing, balance of lubrication, and spreading and penetration into fibers to insure uniform application.

American Cyanamid Company has marketed three new textile softeners this year under the "Cyanatex" tradename. "Cyanatex RW" is an anionic solid warm water soluble, selling at 17½c. a pound in drums, f.o.b., Bound Brook, N. J., or Charlotte, N. C.

"Cyanatex CP" is a concentrated nonionic solid, warm water soluble, at 32c. a pound, while "Cyanatex C" is a cold water soluble cationic solid priced at 55c. a pound. As is the case with most cationic softeners, the latter product incorporates antistatic properties as a processing advantage.

Recently Tennessee Corporation reported marketing of two new liquid softeners designed for cotton and cotton blended fabrics. The new materials, "Tennesoft 23-59" and "29-73" are reported compatible with thermosetting agents, bacteriostatic agents, and optical brighteners.

The "Tennesofts" do not require predissolving or heating and are recommended by the company for finishing terry or huck toweling, sheeting, diapers, and knitted cotton fabrics. They may be used alone as finishing agents or in combination with theromsetting resins, the company reports.

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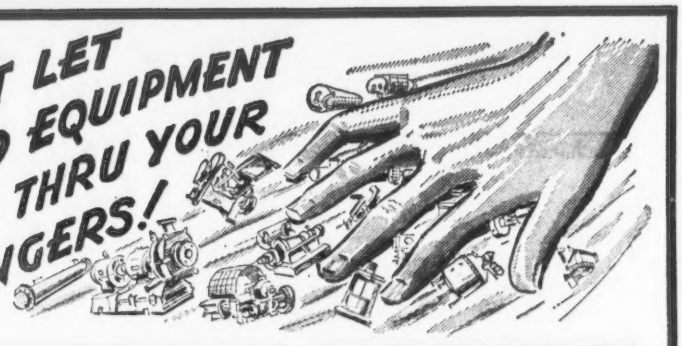

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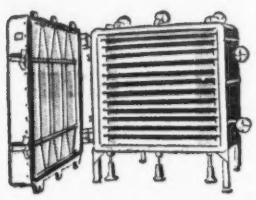

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STILLS	FILLERS	CENTRIFUGES	ROLLER MILLS
MIXERS	BLENDERS	HOMOGENIZERS	PULVERIZERS

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BAKER-PERKINS & DAY 5, 50, 100 & 150 GALS. DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

PFAUDLER 10 GAL. GLASS LINED KETTLE

CENTRIFUGALS—12" 30" 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 & 6 S.S.
DRYERS—Hersey 5' x 26' Rotary Stainless
Buffalo 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Despatch Ovens Elec. Heated.
3—Devine & Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—#2 Sweetland Filter.
Niagara S.S. Leaf Filter 45.5 sq. ft.
Oliver Rot. Vac. Filter 3' x 1'.
Hercules Leaf Filter 36" dia.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Day HY-R Speed Mill, 20 HP XP.
Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Taylor-Stiles 7½ HP Cutter.
Rotary Cutters 1 HP & up.
Sprt-Wald Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel.
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
B. P. 15 HP—Masticator Mixer.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 80 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Sprout-Waldron 10,000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 10,000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
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Stokes R single punch & RD1 rotary.
TANKS—Stainless, GL., Lined, Steel.
MISC. Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

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1—Raymond 4 Roller HI Side Mill, Model 5048, with Whizzer, Fan, Cyclone and Duct Work. Motors all TEFC. Used only 2 years.

1—New Multiple 9VG12-130-10 Dust Collector. 75,000 CFM.

1—Stokes Model 59AA Rotary SS Vac Dryer. Approx 2' x 6'. Used very little.

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1—Sweetland #12 Filter, 72 lvs 2" cent. Hydr closing. Auto motor driven sluic. device.

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BUY IT NOW!

Raymond High Side 50" Mill.
Sharples C-27, Super D Hydrator, 316 S/S.
Fletcher Centrifuge, Suspended 48" dia.
Bird Centrifuge 18" x 28", 316 S/S.
Bird 40" x 60" Solid Bowl Continuous, S/S, UNUSED.
Sweetland Filters #7, #12.
U.S. Auto Jet Self-Cleaning Filter 54".
Oliver Precoat Filters 8'x6' & 8'x10'.
Swenson Evaporators 3625 & 5780 sq. ft.
Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined Jacketed Reactor.
Spray Dryer S/S, Lab & Production Sizes.
Link Belt Dryer, Roto Louvre, 604-24, 316 S/S.
Link Belt Rotorary Dryers 8' x 40'.
Baker Perkins 100 Gal. Jktd. Double Arm Mixers.
Simpson 6' Dia. Intensive Mixer.
Simpson 40" Porto Muller.
CECO Adjustable Carton Glue Sealer, A3901-12.
Vibrating Screens, 5x12, 4x10, 4'x8', 3x6.
Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuter.
Sweco Separator 48" S/S.
Exchangers and Condensers 500' to 4000'.
Petro Chem Furnace 1,000,000 BTU, UNUSED.
3—250 ton York Refrigeration Compressors.

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2 CHEMICAL PLANT SALES

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STAINLESS COLUMNS

78"x18'x¼" Vulcan 318 SS Bubblecap, 14 trays, 180 caps/tray, 50 PSI.
72"x30'x⅛" Budd 347/SS Bubblecap, 21 trays, 38 caps/tray.
48"x41'x5/16' Vulcan 316 SS Bubblecap, 40 trays, 70 caps/tray, 100 PSI.
36"x21'x¼" 316 ELC SS Packed, 15 PSI.
36"x20'x3/16" 316 SS Packed, 100 PSI.
14"x17'6"x⅛" 316 SS Packed.
12"x18'8"x3/16" 347 SS Packed, 100 PSI.

COLUMNS

20"x27' GLASS LINED 50 PSI full vacuum.
16"x21' GLASS LINED Scrubber.
16"x10' GLASS LINED 25 PSI full vacuum.
84"x25'x⅜" Steel 8 Bubblecap trays.
60"x68'x5/16" Steel 35 Bubblecap trays.
36"x58'x5/16" Steel 35 trays with Reboilers.

REACTORS

Pfaudler 500 gal. ELL Gl. Lined Jktd. Agit.
Dopp 1000 & 1700 gal. Ni-Resist Jktd. Agit.
Vulcan 1000 gal. Everdur Coiled, Agit.
Patterson 1000 gal. Steel Jacketed.
Buflovak 900 gal. Stainless Agit. Elec. Heat.
Patterson 500 gal. Steel Jktd. Agit. 2 HP.
Alloy Tank 750 gal. Stainless Pressure Still.
Alloy Tank 300 gal. Stainless Pressure Still.

STAINLESS HEAT EXCHANGERS

2320 Sq.ft. 33"x21'-1"x16ga.x16' Tubes.
1000 Sq.ft. 27"x168"-¾"x16ga.x14' Tubes.
890 Sq.ft. 22"x20'8"-⅝"x16ga.x14' Tubes.
800 Sq.ft. 23"x17'10"-¾"x16ga.x16 Tubes.
615 Sq.ft. 22"x15'9"-⅝"x16ga.x10' Tubes.
420 Sq.ft. 18"x9'6"-¾"x18ga.x8' Tubes.
300 Sq.ft. 14"x19'6"-¾"x18ga.x12' Tubes.
235 Sq.ft. 16"x8'3"-⅝"x16ga.x7' Tubes.
188 Sq.ft. 11"x16'8"-⅝"x14ga.x12' Tubes.
146 Sq.ft. 11"x14'-⅝"x16ga.x9'6" Tubes.
68 Sq.ft. 8"x17'3"-¾"x16ga.x16' Tubes.

CENTRIFUGES—FILTERS

Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator Stainless.
Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrator Stainless.
30" Susp. Centrifuge-Imperforate Stainless.
Sharples #6 Super Centrifuge SS Bowl.
5'3"x3' Oliver Precoat Rot. Vac. Filter SS.
4'x1' Bird Young Rot. Vac. Filter Stainless.
36"x24" Goslin Rot. Vac. Filter Stainless.
18"x28" Bird Continuous Stainless.
400 Sq. ft. U. S. Auto-Jet Filter Monel Screens (2).

COMPRESSORS—VACUUM PUMPS

Nash #9 Compressors 2150 CFM @ 16 PSI.
Worthington YO 1360CFM @ 35PSI; 150 HP.
Norwalk Hydrogen Comp. 5 CFM 15000 PSI.
Nash #4 Vacuum Pump 650 CFM @ 15".

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

11500.gal. 12'x15x3/16" agit.
4500 gal. 6'x25'x¼"dish/cone25PSIcoiled.
4000 gal. 8'x12'x3/16" dished coiled.
3500 gal. 8'x9'x5/16" dished heads.
1500 gal. 6'x6'9"x¼" dished heads.
1200 gal. 5'x8'x¼" Agitated.
750 gal. 4'6"x6'x¼" dished 42 PSI.
500 gal. 4'x5'x5/16" dished heads.
500 gal. 4'x5'6"x¼" flat Agitated.
(20) Tanks 50 to 400 gal. some agitated.

SPECIAL ITEMS

TRIPLEX PUMP—2¼x4 Stainless 2000 PSI.
CRYSTALLIZER Squire 40"x30" Agit. Jktd.
CRYSTALLIZER Buflovak 6' Vac. Jkt. Agit.
CRYSTALLIZER Swenson 24"x20' Jktd. SS.
AIR DEHYDRATOR—Anders 8FA Auto.
ABSORPTIVE DRYER—Kemp FEO2-S.
SIFTERS—30"x96"; 40"x84"; 60"x84" S.S.
SIFTER 48" Sweco-Triple Deck Mod. A9062.
CONVERTER—St. Wells 10'x29' 10000 Sq. ft.
FURNACE—St. Wells 1MM/BTU oil fired.
HEATER 150 KW Hot Oil Hynes Elec. Co.
MIXER 300 gal. B.P. Stainless Sigma 18Dim.
BLENDER Conical 6' Paterson 69 CF 10 HP.
BLENDER Conical 12' 500 CF SS clad.
EVAPORATOR—435 Sq. ft. Single Effect.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS—STAINLESS—1" to 3" 10 to 750 GPM 35 to 100' Head.

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Write for Detailed Catalog

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LIQUIDATIONS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

1—Raymond #73612 Super High Side 6-Roll Mill, with whizzer, cyclone, piping and motors.
1—Raymond #6669 Super High Side 6-Roll Mill, with whizzer, cyclone, piping and motors.
1—Raymond #5047 High Side 4-Roll Mill, with whizzer, cyclone and piping.
1—#1 Raymond Impact Mill, with whizzer, cyclone and piping.
2—Sturtevant 14' dia. Air Separator.

1—Kilby Nickel Single Effect Force Feed Evaporator, 1200 sq. ft.
2—12,000 gal. Nickel Clad Tanks.
2—Oliver 5'3"x4' Nickel Clad Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Pfaudler 300 and 200 gal Glass Lined Jkt. Agt. Reactors.
1—Sperry 30" C.I. Filter Press, 27 chambers.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer.
4—Feinc 8'x12' Rotary Vacuum Steel Filters, string discharge.
2—Peabody Gas Scrubbers stainless steel 11,000 CFM and 6,000 CFM at 145°F with fans, motors.
2—6'6" dia. x 60' Rotary Dryers.
1—5½' x 4½' x 50' Rotary Dryer.
1—5½' x 4½' x 60' Rotary Dryer.
7—Dorr 80' and 40' thickeners.
3—Vogt 387 sq. ft. Rotary Pressure Filters.
2—Chicago Pneumatic 26"x14" Vacuum Pumps with 150 HP motors.
3—Fuller Kinyon Pumps H5 and H6.
1—Link-Belt 24"x90' Belt Conveyor.
5—Nickel Centrif. Pumps, 2", 3".

GENEVA, NEW YORK

2—Vulcan 3'x20' 347 S.S. Packed Columns with 240 sq. ft. S.S. Heat Exchanger.
5—Stainless Steel Condensers 70 to 250 sq. ft.
6—Nash H5, L5 Vacuum Pumps 20 & 15 HP
1—Nash L3 Stainless Vacuum Pump.
6—1200, 1000, 400 gals. 347 S.S. Tanks.
8—25,000 gal. Aluminum Storage Tanks ½" shell.
2—3000 gal. Aluminum Tanks, 7' x 11'.
1—Tolhurst 40" Centrifuge 347 S.S. imperforate basket, 15 HP.
1—Swenson Vert. 347 S.S. Single Effect Evap. 300 sq. ft.
2—Banks Stainless Steel cooling coils, each bank having 24-2" tubes 20' long.

BRILL FOR VALUES

CENTRIFUGES

3—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38" Solid Bowl Continuous 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" x 60" Solid Bowl Continuous 316 S.S. UNUSED.
5—Sharples C-20 and C-27 Super-D-Hydrator 316 S.S.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" 347 S.S. imperforate basket 15 HP UNUSED.

TANKS

25—500 to 3500 gal. Vertical 304 S.S. Tanks opened and closed, some agitated.
6—7500, 6000 and 2000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5' x 10', 90#.
1—2000 gal. Horizontal 304 S.S. Tank, 5' x 12'.
1—2500 gal. Vertical 304 S.S. Tank, 8' x 7'.
1—10,000 gal. Rubber Lined Tank, 10' x 17'6".
1—5500 gal. 316 S.S. Clad Pressure Tank 250 PSI.
1—12,000 gal. Horizontal Steel Pressure Tank. 7'6" x 36', 200 PSI.
5—25,000 gal. Aluminum Storage Tanks.

REACTORS—EVAPS—CONDS—COLS

1—Pfaudler 125 gal. 304 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Reactor, 150# int., 125# jacket.
3—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed Kettles.
2—Pfaudler 50 gal. glass lined, Jacketed, Agitated Reactors.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—O. G. Kelly 3000 sq. ft. 309 S.S. force feed Evaporator UNUSED.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak 304 SS Single Effect Evaporator.
10—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 910, 536, 370, 250, 131, 70 sq. ft.
1—4'6" x 46' 316 S.S. Clad Column, 250 PSI.
6—30" x 19' S.S. Packed Columns.
1—24" x 35' 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

2—Niagara 110 sq. ft. Vert. 316 S.S.
1—Niagara 92 sq. ft. Vert. Jkt. 316 S.S.
2—#10 Sweetland, 27 lvs. 4" centers.
1—#5 Sweetland 304 S.S., 120 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 4' dia. Monel Horizontal.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet.
1—Hercules 400 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Pressure.
3—Oliver Precoat 5' x 6', 5' x 10', 8' x 10'.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vac vaportite housing.
1—Feinc 3' x 1' 316 S.S. Rotary Vac.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf, 17-60" x 80" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", atmospheric double drum complete.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmos. Twin Drum.
2—Devine 4' x 9' single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3' x 10' Rotary Vacuum.
6—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 5' x 6', 6' x 30', 6' x 50'.
2—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary.
3—Rotary Dryers 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 6' x 60', 7' x 80', 8' x 87'.
1—Louisville 4½' x 25' Inconel Rotary.
1—Link Belt 6'4" x 24' Roto Louvre, 316 SS.
2—Atmos. Tray, 16 shelves, 40" x 24".
2—10' and 4' dia. 304 S.S. Spray Dryers.
2—Wyssmont, 304 S.S. 6'2" and 9'6" dia.

MIXERS

1—Sturtevant 75 cu. ft. 304 S.S. Rotary Batch Blender 20 HP.
1—Abbe 110 gal. 304 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Dispersall Mixer.
2—Day Imperial 150 gal. jktd. double arm.
2—Baker-Perkins 150 and 100 gal jacketed double arm Sigma blades.
1—Baker-Perkins 50 gal. Jacketed.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—1500# Powder Mixer 304 S.S.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer
1—45" dia. Lancaster Mixer 7½ HP motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 1000 cfm, 10 microns, 15 HP.
2—Hardinge 5' x 22" steel lined conical Ball Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 1SH, 1SI and Banton.
3—Abbe 2½" x 3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
1—Raymond 10" vert. Mill, 10 HP.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—#24 Rotex Sifters 20" x 64", 40" x 56".
5—Day Roball Sifters, 40" x 120", 40" x 84", Double Deck.
6—Nash H6, H5, H3 Vacuum Pumps.
3—Nash H6, 347 S.S. Vacuum Pumps.
2—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines DD2-DDS2.

Partial List of Values — Send for Complete Details

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LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

KETTLES — REACTORS

70—Pfaudler 1400 gal. glassed jkt. kettles, agit.
18—Pfaudler 1250 gal. glassed jkt. reactors, agit.
45—Pfaudler 600 gal. Stainless jkt. kettles.
68—Pfaudler 250 gal. glassed jkt. kettles.

TANKS

2—13,300 gal. Stainless tanks, 11'10" x 15'7".
2—12,000 gal. Stainless tanks, 11'6" x 15'6", 1/4".
15—11,500 gal. Pfaudler horiz. glassed tanks.
18—3650 gal. Stainless tanks, 10' x 7', 3/16".
3—3000 gal. T347 SS tanks, 5' x 19', 60 psi.
57—1350 gal. T347 SS tanks, 4' x 14', dished, ASME 60 psi, coils.
9—1300 gal. T321 SS tanks, 7' x 4'6".
3—1100 gal. T347 SS tanks, 4' x 11', 60 psi.
75—476, 475 gal. Pfaudler Stainless tanks.
50—445 gal. Pfaudler Stainless filter tanks.
3—300 gal. T347 SS tanks, 4' x 3', 60 psi.
11—28,000 gal. horiz. steel tanks, 75 psi.
2—11,000 gal. horiz. steel tanks, 300 psi.
50—5200 gal. horiz. steel tanks, 55 psi.

EXCHANGERS — COLUMNS — BOILERS

6—1450 sq. ft. Stainless gas heat exchangers.
3—1000 sq. ft. duriron pipe coolers.
3—564 sq. ft. St. St. Ammonia burner-pre-heaters.
8—400 sq. ft. Stainless pipe coolers.
12—Amer. Spiral T316L SS exchangers: 162, 73 sq. ft.
15—75 sq. ft. 2" ips nickel pipe coils.
50—Duriron exchangers: 10 to 170 sq. ft.
16—Duriron 24" x 12' packed columns.
1—24" x 33' Duriron & Stainless packed columns.
3—Edgemoor Waste-Heat boilers, 250 psi.
5—435 HP water-tube boilers, 300 psi.

MISC.

150 — Worthington Worthite cent. pumps: 4"x3", 3"x2", 2"x1-1/2", etc. W/motors.
60—LaBour 2" self-priming stainless centrif. pumps, w/motors.
8—Graver lead-lined sulphuric-acid concen. drums, w/furnaces.
3—Worthington #LTC-4 air compressors, 3500 cfm, 24 x 15, 500 HP Nat. gas-engine drive.
15—Ing.-Rand #67D9 air comp., 6x6x5, 10 HP.
8—Elliott #0 turbo-blowers, 125 HP.
1—Fitzmill, #K-8, Stainless Steel.
60,000'—Stainless Steel pipe, sch. 10 & 40, 1", 2", 3", 4", 6", etc.
10,000'—Stainless Steel vapor pipe; 6", 12", 16" & 20" dia.
10,000 —Stainless Steel flanged valves: gate, globe, check—all sizes & Mfrs.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR

CHOICE ITEMS AT ORANGE, TEXAS

2—2600 gal. T316 SS tanks, dished, coils.
1—2100 gal. T316 SS tank, 6' x 9'10", cone bottom.
6—685 gal. T316 SS tanks, 3' x 13', coils.
1—Struthers-Wells 630 sq. ft. T316 SS evap.
1—Vulcan 110" dia. x 10 plate T316 SS bubble-cap column.
1—Vulcan 60" dia. x 10 plate T316 SS bubble-cap column.
2—1450 sq. ft. T316 SS heat exchangers.
2—800, 730 sq. ft. T316 SS heat exchangers.
20—T316 SS condensers & heat exchangers: 510, 427, 410, 400, 390, 290, 277, 264, 250, 50, 47 sq. ft.
4—T316 SS blowers, Buffalo, American, etc.
2—Read 1800 cu. ft. T304 SS weigh hoppers.

SEND FOR DETAILED LIST

LIQUIDATION

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

2—Buflovak 42" x 120" dbl. drum dryers.
1—Buflovak 36" x 84" dbl. drum dryer.
1—Louisville 5' x 30' steam-tube dryer.
7—4000 sq. ft. single-effect evaporators, calandria type, copper tubes.
5—48" Shriver filter presses, 50 chambers.
6—Davenport dewatering presses: 1A, 2A, 3A.
2—145 cu. ft. horiz. ribbon mixers.
2—3000 gal. Stainless Steel tanks, coils.
1—3000 gal. copper tank, 8' x 8'.
2—9500 gal. horiz. steel pressure tanks, 9'x20', 1/2" shell & dished heads.
6—Ansonia 691 sq. ft. copper dbl-pipe coolers.
2—Warren 12" x 12" cent. pumps, 6000 GPM @ 111' head, turbine drive.
2—Aldrich triplex pumps, 162 GPM @ 175 psi.

SEND FOR DETAILED CIRCULAR

SAVE $50,000

1—UNUSED BUFLOVAK 5' x 12' SINGLE DRUM VACUUM DRYER — NEVER INSTALLED.

MUST BE MOVED!

FALL FEATURES IN STOCK AT PHILA.

1—Sparkler #RSC, 88 sq. ft. T304 SS vert. leaf filter, horiz. tank.
1—Selectro 2' x 7' Stainless dbl.-deck screen, totally enclosed.
1—American 42" x 120" Dbl. Drum dryer.
5—F. J. Stokes 195 sq. ft. vacuum shelf dryers, model #138J-16.
1—Pfaudler 300 gal. glassed reactor.
2—300 gal. T304 SS jkt. reactors, vacuum, ASME—UNUSED.
1—1000 gal. T316 SS jkt. reactor, vacuum, ASME—UNUSED.
2—5700 gal. T304 SS tanks—UNUSED.
2—Sharples C-20 super-D-hydrators.
25—Sharples #AS-16-V centrifugals, Inconel, sludge discharge.
1—Bird 18" x 28", T304 SS conical.
1—Niagara #54 sq. ft. T304 SS filter.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' rot. vacuum filter, precoat—UNUSED.
1—Louisville 5' x 25' steam-tube dryer.
30—Baker Perkins 200 gal. sigma-blade jacketed mixers.
2—J. H. Day 75 gal. sigma mixers.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma stainless mixer.

CLOSE-OUT FROM MANCHESTER, CONN.
(Now in Philadelphia Stock)

12—Abbe Eng. 6' x 8' batch pebble mills, buhrstone.
2—Hardinge 7' x 36" conical continuous pebble mills, buhrstone lined.
1—Buchanan 24" x 13" jaw crusher, 50 HP.
1—Allis-Ch. 6' x 18' pebble mill.
1—50' high C/C bucket elevator.

STILL ON LOCATION ST. LOUIS, MO.

6—30" OD x 19' T347 SS packed columns, dished.
1—900 sq. ft. T304 SS horiz. heat exchanger.
3—131 sq. ft. T304 SS horiz. heat exchangers.
1—Louisville 4'6" x 25' steam-tube dryer.
1—3350 gal. T304 SS tank, 8' x 8'6", dished, Agit.
1—3000 gal. T304 SS tank, 6' x 14', coils.
3—2100 gal. T304 SS tanks, 8' x 5'6", dished.
2—2200 gal. T304 SS tanks, 8' x 6', slopping.
1—1300 gal. T304 SS tank, 6' x 6', dished.
1—1200 gal. T304 SS tank, 4' x 12'6", dished.
3—1000 gal. T304 SS tanks, 4'6" x 8'6", dished.
18—T304 SS tanks, 585 to 937 gal., dished.

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EQUIPMENT
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1—Pfaudler Series R 1500 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with impeller type agitator and drive.

1—Glascote Series HR 1000 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor complete with impeller type agitator, baffle and drive.

1—Patterson-Kelley 1000 gal. stainless steel jacketed reactor.

1—300 gal. Hastelloy "B" jacketed pressure reactor.

1—10,000 gal. horizontal rubber lined storage tank.

1—4500 gal. vertical rubber lined storage tank.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed vacuum receiver, 750 gal.

1—Bird SS 40" suspended type centrifuge, complete with perforate basket, motor and plow.

1—Tolhurst rubber covered 12" centrifuge, complete with perforate basket, drive and motor.

1—Tolhurst 48" Batch - O - Matic centrifuge, stainless steel.

1—AT&M 26" type 316 stainless steel suspended type centrifuge, complete.

4—Sharples type 316 SS Nozljectors with 40 HP explosion proof motors.

5—Tolhurst 40" and 30" rubber covered centrifuges.

1—Sharples type 316 stainless steel Super-D-Canter, PN-14, complete.

1—Sharples type 316 stainless steel centrifuge, Model D-2.

1—Sharples Model C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, monel.

12—Sweetland #12 pressure leaf filters with 72 stainless steel leaves.

1—J. P. Devine stainless steel 30 cu. ft. jacketed double cone vacuum blender.

1—Sturtevant #7 dustite rotary batch blender, NEW.

15—Robinson type 304 stainless steel horizontal blenders, 255 cu. ft.

1—Robinson type 304 stainless steel horizontal blender, 125 cu. ft.

1—Patterson-Kelley stainless steel twin shell blender, 2 cu. ft.

2—Oliver stainless steel rotary filters, 3' x 2' and 3' x 4'.

1—Buflovak 24" x 36" double drum chrome plated dryer.

1—American 42" x 120" double drum dryer.

1—Buflovak 42" x 100" chrome plated double drum dryer.

1—Buflovak 42" x 42" single door vacuum shelf dryer with 13 shelves.

1—Griscom Russell stainless steel heat exchanger, 900 sq. ft.

3—Badger stainless steel heat exchangers, 500 sq. ft. and 600 sq. ft.

1—Pfaudler thimble type glass lined condenser, 62 sq. ft.

1—Stokes stainless steel granulator, Model 43B.

1—Stokes Model RDS 3 tablet press.

1—Williams "Comet" 4 roll mill, complete.

1—Raymond 2 roll high side mill.

1—Vulcan stainless steel bubble cap column, 4' dia. x 25 plates.

1—Gemco SS 92 cu. ft. double cone blender.

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2—Allis Chalmers 7 deck gyratory low-head sifters.

3—Pfaudler type P 20 gallon glass lined jacketed and agitated reactors.

1—Patterson-Kelly twin shell blender, 40 cu. ft.

1—Stokes 8 shelf vacuum shelf dryer, 40" x 44".

1—40" rubber lined suspended centrifuge.

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CENTRIFUGE—Tolhurst 20", 40" Rubber Lined.
CENTRIFUGE—Western State 36", underdriven, bottom discharge, 316 S.S., 2 speed, 10 H.P. XP.

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Reznor Gas Heater; 2 yrs. old 150,000 BTU's; heats 10,000 cu. ft. Price $75.00 (Bottle gas) Laboratory Service Inc., Carteret, N.J. KI 1-5151

Bird Continuous centrifugal (1), LB-970 18" x 28" 316 S.S. complete with 15 H.P. motor, electric boxes and spare parts. B. L. Lemke & Co., Inc., 199 Main St., Lodi, N.J.

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Synthetic Resin chemist capable of plant operations, laboratory development and general all around synthetic resin plant work for our West Coast Plant at Richmond, California. Address replies to C. J. Hauck, American Alkyd Industries, Carlstadt, New Jersey.

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POSITIONS WANTED

Chemist, B.S., age 39, formulator of chemical specialties and sanitary chemicals, 12 years successful experience. OPD 263.

Methanol Plant

—Continued from page 3

of a request by Ohio Fuel Gas Company to build a natural gas pipeline extension to the 600-acre Huron site. Approval has just been received from the FPC.

In addition to natural gas, other raw materials needed for methanol are water and oxygen. The latter will be supplied by an unnamed company from a nearby location.

The new facility will locate methanol production in the heart of one of duPont's major marketing areas. At present the chemical is barged to the Great Lakes area from duPont's Sabine River Works at Orange, Tex.

Polypropylene Seen Key

—Continued from page 5

velop textile fibers from polypropylene plastic.

A jointly owned pilot plant has been in operation at Stevens' Garfield, N.J., research laboratory. The new merger is expected to accelerate the commercial development of polypropylene fibers.

Other National Plastic products are "Saran," polyolefins and nylon, "Nevamar" laminates, molded products and extrusions. In addition, the company operates a wholly-owned subsidiary, Richmond Plastics, Ltd., of Richmond, Quebec, Canada.

7—Baker Perkins 100 gal., 2 arm sigma—jacketed roller bearings—hyd. tilt.

1—Readco—1 gal. S.S. jacketed, double sigma.

1—Baker Perkins—2½ gal. S.S. jacketed—2 arm naben.

1—Day Imperial—150 gal. screw tilt—double sigma.

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Advertisers' Index

Alan Wood Steel Company 46
Allied Chemical Corporation, National Aniline Division 27
Allied Chemical Corporation—Plastics Division 45
Allied Chemical Corporation, Solvay Process Division 34, 39
American Agricultural Chemical Co., The 1
American Cyanamid Company, Process Chemicals Department 52
American Lignite Products Co. 51
American Mineral Spirits Company 60
American Potash & Chemical Corporation. 34
Apex Chemical Co., Inc. 50
Ashcraft Wilkinson Co. 41

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1
Bareco Wax Co., Division Petrolite Corporation 37
Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. 33, 34
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 38
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 32
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 48
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 32
Brill Equipment Company 55
Brode Corporation, The 50

California Chemical Company, Oronite Division 25
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 60
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp. 57
Chemical Service Corp. 58
Chemical Solvents, Inc. 60
Chemsol, Inc. 58
Columbia Southern Chemicals (Refer to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Chemical Division).
Commercial Solvents Corporation 6
Concord Chemical Company 60
Coupe, Robert A. 33
Cowles Chemical Company 60

Darling & Co. 52
Dawe's Laboratories, Inc. 47
Delhi-Taylor Oil Corp. 23
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 50
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company 39
Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc. 60
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc. 48
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. (Inc.) 46
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. 41

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 36
Emery Industries, Inc. 51
Enjay Chemical Company, A Division of Humble Oil & Refining Company 13
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 57

First Machinery Corp. 54
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 50
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 49

Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 57
General Equipment & Trading Co. 54
Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co., Inc. 35
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 1, 47
Gross, A., & Company 50
Gulf Oil Corporation 36

Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc .. 39
Harshaw Chemical Co., The 15, 48
Heat & Power Co., Inc. 55
Heico, Inc. 33
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 31
Hooker Chemical Corporation 33
Humble Oil & Refining Company 29
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 50

Industrial Raw Materials Corp. 37
International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc. .. 17, 18
International Petrosolvents, Inc. 39

Jasper Machinery Company, Inc. 58

Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc. 40
Keunen, Koster, Inc 50
Koppers Company, Inc, Tar Products Division 42

Lawler Company 54
Lebanon Chemical Co. 40
Lever Brothers Company 33
Loeb, H., & Son 57
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 54
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated 39

Machinecraft Corp. 54, 58
Machinery & Equipment Company .. 55, 57, 58
Machinery & Equipment Co., The 54
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 49
Michigan Chemical Corporation 35
Mississippi Lime Company 34
Mutual Citrus Products Company 50

National Casein 36
Nepera Chemical Co., Inc. 43
New Jersey Zinc Company, The 51
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, Inc. 49

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation (Mathieson Chemicals) 43, 44
Ott Chemical Company, The 48

Pan American Sulphur Company 33
Pearsall Chemical Corp. 34
Pennsalt Chemical Corporation, Industrial Division 1
Perry Equipment Corp. 56
Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation 8
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 48
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 11
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 41
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Chemical Division 32
Plastics Division, Allied Chemical Corporation 45
Potash Company of America 41
Prior Chemical Corporation 1
Process Plants Service, Inc. 57
Procter & Gamble Co. 38
Publicker Industries, Inc. 39
Pure Carbonic Co. 14

Rambach Chemical Company 58
Raney Catalyst Co 38
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 35
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. 46
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 48
Robeco Chemicals, Inc. 60
Rosenthal's, Joseph, Sons, Inc. 54
Ross, F. H., & Co. 33
Roubechez, Inc. 49

St. Joseph Lead Co. 36
Snow, N. J., Equipment Co. 55
Stein Equipment Co. 54
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 24

Titanium Alloy Mfg. Division, National Lead Company 34
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 48

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation 2
Union Standard Equipment Co. 54
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation 1
U. S. Steel Corp. 45
United Ultramarine & Chemical Company, Inc. 38

Verona Aromatics, A Division of Verona-Pharma Chemical Corp. 50

Western Condensing Co. 21
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 50
Wolf, Bill, Inc. 57
Wood Ridge Chemical Corporation 40
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation 33

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Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco
SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 51

was firm at 8⅝c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was held at 6¾c., bulk, f.o.b. steamer and 7¾c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Spot stocks were firmer because production was from 2 to 3 weeks late. Meal, 41 percent was quoted at $56.50 to $57.50 per ton, sacked, Mississippi Valley for October-December shipment and $66.50 per ton, spot. In the southeast, $62 for September and $66.50 for spot.

Linseed Meal—Dullness persisted in this market as formula feed manufacturers held purchases to absolute requirements. Crushers quotations declined 50c. to $1 a ton and re-sale supplies were available at 50c. under. Shipping directions against existing balances were extremely active. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $55 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. $55.50 to $56, last half September; $57 to $58.50, October-December. Old process expeller meal was down 50c. to $61, prompt.

Soybean Meal—This market was unable to sustain the preceding week's sharp advances and prices dropped $4 per ton. Demand dwindled for deferred deliveries and nearby supplies met limited call. Unrestricted meal, 44 percent protein, declined to $68 per ton, Decatur, prompt delivery.

Waxes, Vegetable

Consuming demand for vegetable waxes was slow, except caranuba last week. The political disturbance in Brazil created great deal of confusion locally and increased consumer interest in the market. Offers of yellows for shipment from Brazil were entirely withdrawn and fatty grades also were sharply reduced. This caused some sellers to advance spot quotations at least 2c. per pound, but the increase had not become general at the close of the week. Prices were unchanged for No. 3 Ceara, crude at 61c. to 63c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 64c. to 65c. Yellow No. 1, Ceara, 90c. to 92c. and Parnahyba, 2c. more. Some holders of yellow grades, however, have withdrawn from the market, favoring regular customers.

Refined beeswax was steady at the recent advance of 1c. per pound. Crude stocks for shipment were scarce and firmly held at recent advance, especially bleachable grades.

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—20 bls, Meer Corp, Kobe
120 bbls, Meer Corp, Casablanca
20 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
31 bbls, Barcelona

ALDEHYDE C-18—16 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam

ALOE—42 cs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Ciudad Trujillo

AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—200 dms, Rotterdam

ALUMINUM POWDER—5 dms, Hamburg

ALUMINUM OXIDE—10 bgs, Norton International, Havre

m-AMINOPHENOL—84 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Kobe

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—36 dms, Rotterdam

AMYRIS OIL—10 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Port Au Prince
5 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
7 dms, Oi Factors Inc, Port Au Prince

ANILINE DYES—180 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
32 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
41 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
15 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Bremen
44 dms, Verona Dyestuffs, Bremen

ANISE SEED—60 bgs, E A Johnson & Co, Vera Cruz

ANTIMONY REGULUS—1,409 cs, Metal Chemical Corp, Rijeka

ARABIC GUM—300 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Port Sudan

BARIUM CHLORATE—36 dms, Thompson & Amern & Co, Rotterdam

BARIUM SULFATE—300 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London

BEESWAX—192 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Djibouti
50 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
70 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Talcahuano
60 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Talcahuano
60 bgs, Baldini & Co, Tampico
64 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Casablanca
100 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Itajai
35 bgs, Smith & Nichols, La Libertad
90 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Puerto Barrios
90 bgs, National City Bank, Valparaiso
91 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
31 bls, Progreso
27 bgs, Tampico
55 bgs, Port Au Prince
51 bgs, Lobito

BERGAMOT OIL—20 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
10 cs, Florasynth Lab, Messina

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—12 cs, Panmed Pharmaceuticals, Hamburg

BLANC FIXE—1,400 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam

BOIS DE ROSE OIL—1 dm, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cayenne

BONE—236 bgs, Martin Baer & Co, Santos

BRONZE POWDER—10 dms, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Bremen
36 dms, Hamburg

CAFFEINE—10 dms, D Hauser, Antwerp

CALCIUM CARBONATE—360 bgs, J T Baker Chemical Co, London
1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool

CALCIUM GLUCONATE—10 bls, Genoa

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—600 bgs, Antwerp

CAMPHOR POWDER—340 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kobe

CANANGA OIL—5 dms, Simpson Spence & Young, London
4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Singapore

CANDELILLA WAX—438 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
626 bgs, Tampico

CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam

CARDAMONS—40 cs, National City Bank, Cochin

CASEIN—100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Dublin
500 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
617 bgs, Hamburg

CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID—112 tons, Cochin

CASSIA—197 bls, A G Dunn, Djakarta

CASTOR OIL—279 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Lobit
300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Santos

CELERY SEED—91 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
172 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
172 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Bombay
60 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille

CHALK—150 bgs, R T French, Hamburg

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Marseille

CITRONELLA OIL—5 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung

CLAY—700 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Rotterdam

CLEVE'S ACID—23 dms, Antwerp

COCILLANA BARK—87 bls, S B Penick & Co, Arica

CODLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Bergen

COPAL GUM—327 bgs, Singapore
136 bkts, Rotterdam
67 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
68 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
42 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
105 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore

CORIANDER SEED—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
20 bgs, W F Mahneke, Casablanca
500 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Casablanca
300 bgs, Casablanca

CORN STARCH—2,499 bgs, Impex Agricultural Corp, Rijeka
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
200 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen

CORNMINT OIL—3 dms, Givaudan Corp, Santos

CREAM OF TARTAR—180 bgs, Marseille

CRESYLIC ACID—23 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool

CUBE POWDER—410 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao

CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, Walter Co, Khorramshahr
225 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
180 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
600 bgs, Khorramshahr

DAMMAR GUM—128 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore

DEGRAS—8 cs, Malmstrom Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
10 dms, Creda Inc, Rotterdam
22 dms, Gehard & Hey, Liverpool
132 dms, H A Gogarty, Kobe
40 dms, Kolmar Lab, Melbourne
50 dms, J Fries & Co, Liverpool

DEHYDROACETIC ACID—10 dms, Naftone Inc, Hamburg

DEXTRIN—330 bgs, Monningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam

DIACETYL—6 cs, H A Gogarty, Bouen

DICYANDIAMIDE—600 bgs, Okura & Co, N Y Inc, Yokohama

DYES, COALTAR—26 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
97 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg
55 dms, Verona Dyestuffs, Hamburg
8 dms, Chemore Corp, Genoa
20 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Genoa

EARTH COLORS—1,150 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
677 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
600 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
900 bgs, Rotterdam

ETHEREAL OIL—13 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Hamburg

FENNEL SEED—87 bgs, Bombay
100 bgs, Buenos Aires

FENUGREEK SEED—450 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
300 bgs, Meer Corp, Casablanca
164 bgs, Casablanca

FUEL OIL—113,650 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
144,198 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Caripito
225,842 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Las Piedras
78,000 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
212,566 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Las Piedras
108,223 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, El Palito
142,332 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz

GALL—1 dm, Wilson & Co, Callao

GELATIN—252 cs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
35 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
160 dms, D H Burdett, Liverpool
1,400 bgs, Hamburg
40 bls, Marseille

GELATIN EMULSION—7 bbls, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg

GINGER—87 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Liverpool

GLUESTOCK—26 bls, Argusfab Corp, Buenos Aires

GLUTAMIC ACID—10 dms, Rotterdam

GLYOXAL—80 djns, Dr F Jonas, Marseille

GRAPHITE—1,200 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
250 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
100 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen

GUAR GUM—50 bgs, P A Dunkel, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Piraeus

GYPSUM, CRUDE—20,518 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
14,450 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Halifax

HENNA LEAVES—50 bls, S B Penick & Co, Karachi

HEXACHLOROETHANE—270 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
272 bgs, Henley & Co, Bremen

HOOF & HORNMEAL—500 bgs, Martin Baer & Co, Santos
321 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—17 cs, Knickerbocker Carriers, Rotterdam

IODINE, CRUDE—60 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
770 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
40 dms, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama

IRIS ROOT—100 bgs, Superintendence Co, Casablanca

JAPAN WAX—20 cs, Wm Diehl & Co, Kobe

KARAYA GUM—87 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
244 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
24 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
63 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay

KEROSENE—140,650 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon

KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
366 bgs, Lagos

KYANITE—2,268 bgs, Jande Poorter, Rotterdam

LABDANUM GUM—10 cks, Givaudan Corp, Barcelona

LACTIC ACID—50 dms, A Milliner Co, Liverpool

LACTOSE—50 dms, Mutcher Chemical Co, Rotterdam

LAURYL ALCOHOL—221 dms, Onyx Chemical Corp, Kobe

LAVANDIN OIL—5 dms, Bertrand Freres, Cannes
5 dms, Coutin Associates, Marseille
50 cks, Tombarel Products Co, Cannes
1 kg, Cannes

LAVENDER OIL—7 cs, Cannes

LEAD, RED—400 bgs, Revelli Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam

LEMON OIL—8 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
221 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
7 cs, Messina

LEMONGRASS OIL—60 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios

LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
4 dms, S S Schoemann, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Port Au Prince

LOCUST BEAN GUM—500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
800 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
100 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Genoa
220 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Lisbon
200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Lisbon
125 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Lisbon

MAGNESITE—800 bgs, Globe Shipping Co, Trieste

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa

MANGROVE BARK—1,140 bgs, National City Bank, Beira

MARJORAM LEAVES—60 bls, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille

MENTHOL—10 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
250 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
565 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
16 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
125 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
25 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Santos
200 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
150 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos

MERCURIC OXIDE—78 cs, Antwerp

MERCURY—50 flks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
100 bls, Leghorn
50 bls, Cartagena

MINERAL COLORS—49 bgs, Revelli Chemical Co, Hamburg

MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—300 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille

MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—30 dms, Okura & Co, Yokohama

MUSTARD SEED—1,612 bgs, Old Dutch Mustard Co, Copenhagen
690 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
1,750 bgs, R T French, Copenhagen
400 bgs, Old Dutch Mustard Co, Hamburg
360 bgs, C Gulden, Messina

NAPHTHALENE—1,280 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
305 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,057 bgs, Antwerp

NICKEL ACETATE—20 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Hamburg

NUTMEG—130 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
552 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Singapore
20 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
364 bgs, Singapore
189 bgs, Rotterdam

OAKMOSS EXTRACT—1 dm, Noville Essential Oil Co, Rijeka

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—144 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai

OLEYL ALCOHOL—242 dms, James E Fox, Nagoya

OLIVE OIL—500 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Seville
25 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Barcelona
97 dms, Schroeder Bros, Seville
535 dms, Seville
250 dms, Pasajes

OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Salvador
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
56 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Salvador

OX BILE—19 dms, Merck & Co, Durban

PALM OIL—283 tons, Matadi

PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, J Manheimer, Bombay

PALM KERNEL OIL—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Kobe
300 tons, E F Drew & Co, Matadi

PAPAIN—19 cs, Mombasa

PAPRIKA—25 bgs, J H Elton, Alicante
40 bgs, Pepper Products Co, Alicante

PATCHOULI OIL—3 dms, Simpson Spencer & Young, London
5 dms, Givaudan Corp, London

PECTIN—49 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen

PEPPER BLACK—799 bgs, A G Dunn, Djakarta
35 bgs, V A Cordovi, Singapore
315 bgs, Internatio, Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
140 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
260 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
160 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore

PEPPER, RED—273 bgs, Mombasa

PEPPER, WHITE—140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
120 bgs, Singapore

PERCHLOROETHYLENE—356 tons, International Selling Corp, Marseille

PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, National City Bank, Asuncion

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—230,000 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
180,000 bbls, Signal Oil & Gas Co, Puerto
207,050 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon

PHOSPHONITRILIC CHLORIDE—5 dms, Hooker Chemical Corp, Liverpool

PIMENTO—59 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston

PIMENTO LEAF OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
1 dm, R D Webb, Kingston
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Kingston
1 dm, S B Penick & Co, Kingston

POLLACKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, R B Wilcon, Yokohama

POLYVINYL ACETATE ROSIN—400 bgs, Colloids Inc, Kobe

POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
250 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam

POTASH, CAUSTIC—176 dms, Rotterdam

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—50 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre

POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—20 kgs, A Gusmer, London

POTASSIUM NITRATE—1,000 bgs, Trieste

PROPYLTHIOURACIL—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen

PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—969 bgs, Foodline Inc, Bombay
602 bgs, G D Searle & Co, Bombay

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,312 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires

QUINIDINE GLUCONATE—4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen

RESERPINE—2 dms, Rotterdam

RICE STARCH—224 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen

ROSEMARY OIL—6 dms, Manefils Inc, Tunis

SAGE LEAVES—773 bls, V A Cordovi, Rijeka
1,120 bls, Split

R—SALT—10 dms, W A Erickson & Co, Genoa
2 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool

SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Cochin
5 cs, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Cochin
4 cs, Cochin

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—64 bls, F D Keller & Son, Tampico

SEEDLAC—400 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Calcutta

SESAME SEED—812 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Puerto Barrios
111 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Izmir

SESAME SEED, HULLED—100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Corinto
600 bgs, A A Sayia, Corinto
750 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
500 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
65 bgs, Nieman Bros, Corinto
100 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur

SHELLAC—25 bgs, Montrose Corp, Bremen
290 bgs, Baldini & Co, Hamburg

SILICA—93 dms, Goodrich Chemical Co, Bremen

SODIUM ALGINATE—23 dms, Mendell Co, Havre

SODIUM CYANIDE—320 dms, A
Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Ugine Industries,

SODIUM CYCLAMATE—2 dms, R

SODIUM PERBORATE—498 bgs, Block Dru
Hamburg

SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—6000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SODIUM POTASSIUM TARTRATE—84 bgs, Marseille

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—550 bgs, Copenhagen

SODIUM THIOSULFATE—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SOLVENT-D—380 tons, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SOLVENT-N—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

TALC—15,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
1,021 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
1,323 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux

TAMARIND POWDER—242 bgs, American Key Products, Bombay

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,250 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
1,524 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
428 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
672 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
200 bgs, Porto Allegre

TAR—3,303 tons, Koppers Co, Sydney

TARTARIC ACID—1,200 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, Barcelona
100 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
15 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
70 bgs, Byron Chemical Co, Palermo
1,140 bgs, Marseille

THIOUREA DIOXIDE—4 dms, United Merchants Inc, Liverpool

THYME LEAVES—40 bs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille

TRAGACANTH GUM—87 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
118 bgs, Khorramshahr

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—600 tons, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

TUNG OIL—499 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
439 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires

TURMERIC—270 bgs, A Beckmann, Kaohsiung

UREA—300 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

VANILLA BEANS—45 cs, Camax Co, Marseille
24 cs, Marseille

VEGETABLE OIL—10 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Rotterdam

WAX—480 bgs, Hostawax Co, Bremen

ZINC CHLORIDE—53 dms, Antwerp

ZINC OXIDE—480 bgs, London

Los Angeles

AGAR—20 cs, Moorhead & Co, Valparaiso

CASEIN—1,500 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—250 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Saigon

COPRA—500 tons, Cebu

FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama

IODINE, CRUDE—105 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
1,880 cs, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama

NAPHTHA—160,058 bbls, Union Oil Co, Matsuyama

PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Pandjang
40 bgs, Incotraco Inc, Pandjang

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—827 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
535 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires

SODIUM NITRATE—12,578 bgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
21 tons, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,185 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,666 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
75 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Santos

UREA—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Meji
10,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya

Philadelphia

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, Bordeaux

FUEL OIL—83,139 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Punta Cardon

GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,669 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport

IODINE, CRUDE—54 kgs, Yokohama

MELAMINE—400 bgs, Yokohama

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—359,678 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar Mashur
129,947 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
117,582 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
138,696 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
153,414 bbls, Texaco Co, Puerto La Cruz
145,914 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
213,505 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Kharg Island
200,000 bbls, Continental Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
151,258 bbls, Murphy Corp, Bachaquero
150,646 bbls, Texaco Co, Punta de Palmas

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,636 bgs, Buenos Aires

SHELLAC—200 bgs, Bremen

SULFUR, CRUDE—13,390 tons, Pan-American Sulfur Co, Coatzacoalcos

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,120 bgs, Penang

VANILLA BEANS—41 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz

WATTLE EXTRACT—900 bgs, Beira

San Francisco

ALUMINUM OXIDE—206 bgs, Ceraplast Inc, Rotterdam

ARROWROOT—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port of Spain

BONEMEAL—1,391 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Buenos Aires

CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, W L McClintock, Amsterdam
100 bgs, McClintock Stern, Rotterdam

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, E Lang, Buenos Aires

DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Amsterdam

FISHMEAL—2,667 bgs, Star Kist Foods, Huacho
300 tons, Albumina Supply Co, Iquique
100 tons, Marine Midland Trust Co, Callao
500 tons, Callao
19,552 bgs, Chimbote
200 tons, Chimbote
200 tons, Huacho

FISH OIL—222 tons, Bunge Corp, Callao

GELATIN—224 bgs, Davis Gelatine Inc, Sydney
22 dms, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp

GRAPHITE—800 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Hong Kong

ISOPHTHALODINITRILE—4 dms, California Research Corp, Amsterdam

LIME CHLORIDE—200 bgs, F W Bellingall, Amsterdam

MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—150 dms, Ajnimoto Co, Yokohama

OITICICA OIL—200 tons, Fortaleza

POPPYSEED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern, Rotterdam

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—225 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires

TANKAGE—615 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—120 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester

UREA—725 bgs, D Gerhard, Yokohama

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